THE EXEMPLARY LIVES AND MEMORABLE ACTS OF NINE THE MOST WORTHY WOMEN OF THE WORLD:

Three Iewes.
Three Gentiles.
Three Christians.

Written by the Author of the History of Women.

Augustin. Lib de singul. Cleric.
Man was created out of Paradise, but Women in Paradise

London Printed by *Tho. Cotes*, for *Richard Royston*, and are to be sold at the signe of the Angell in *Ivie Lane*, 1640.

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TO THE HONORABLE AND EMINENTLY VERTVOVS, THE EXcellent Lady THEOPHILA, the Learned Conſort of the right worthy Sir ROBERT COOKE, *Knight, &c.*

Excellent Madam,

SHould I preſent you with your merited praiſe,
What Muſe ſhould I invoke? what rapture raiſe?
For my *minerva*, tis too high a ſtraine,
As farre ſurpaſſing both my pen and braine.
When I ſhall ſay, the Lilly doth excell
For whiteneſſe, or the Violet for the ſmell;
Or for a modeſt bluſh, the Garden Roſe;
What ſpeake I more in this then each man knowes?

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Or if I ſhall proclaime the Turtle chaſt;
Or praiſe the ripe fruits for their pleaſing taſte,
The Nightingale commend for many a tune,
And ſay ſhee farre excells the Bird of *Iune*.
If in their grace I ſtrive to doe my beſt,
What write I more, then is by all confeſt?
If I ſhall ſay y'are beautifull and faire,
Matchleſſe, unparalleld, in all parts rare;
And to thoſe outward ſhould I then annex
The inward vertues, that moſt grace your Sex!
To name which, would exceede number, or to tell
The ſeverall tongues, in which you ſo excell,
Greeke, *Roman*, *French*, *Caſtillian*, and with thoſe,
Tuſcan, *Teutonick*, in all which you poſe
The forreigne Linguiſt: in the moſt ſelect
Both native *Ideom*, and choiſe dalect.
Or, for all learning Morrall or Divine,
To liſt you a tenth Muſe amongſt the nine?
When to the height of all theſe I am growne,
I ſhall adde nothing to you ſave your owne.
Nor can my praiſe the leaſt advantage win you
Since all that know you know theſe to be in you.
If to your honours, both of *Birth* and *Booke*,
You ſhall but daine an animating looke,
To' inlifen theſe dull papers; they ſhall ſtrive,
Alternatly to make your name ſurvive.
Acknowledging, in a ſubmiſſe ſurrender
They had dy'd blind, not lightned by your ſplendor.

Your Honours abſequiouſly devoted.

THO. HEYVVOOD.

TO THE

EXCELLENTLY DISPOSED MISTRIS ELIZABETH THE VERTVOVS CONSORT OF *CLOVILL TANFIELD* OF *COPT-FOLD* HALL, IN *ESSEX* (Esquire.)

The memorable Acts of these nine most worthy Ladies are humbly presented by T. H.

Excellent Creature,

THat I presume to approach so faire a shrine with so meane an offering, accept not (I pray) my unworthinesse but your owne worthy deservings; borrowing your unspotted name to usher in these nine most incomparable Ladies; neither is it improper, but rather materiall, for modesty and chastitie best accommodates

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dates magnanimity & courage; all vertuall decorements conſiſts not in maſculine ſpirited Viragoes, ſome of your ſex being for their beautie beloved, ſome again more for their inward vertues, then outward features affected; as virgins for their chaſt and modeſt indowments; wives for the love and care they heve to preſerve their conjugall tie untainted, ſome widdowes for their wiſedome, and grave matrons for their gravitie; now in this miſſelany of your ſo much magnified ſex, where you ſhall finde one excellently polliſht; it is in your choyſe to make her your preſident; or if any for too much boldneſſe branded, you may uſe her as a vaile to make your owne vertues ſhew the more conſpicuous, for contrarieties in coulers beſt ſets off each others luſter; thus after a particular acknowledgment of my dutie and ſervice, with pardon craved for my too much boldneſſe I remaine yours

In all obſervance obliged,
Tho. Haywood.

TO ALL NOBLE AND BRAVE SPIRITED GENTLEMEN, WITH THE EXCELLENT AND VERTVOVSLY DISPOSED GENTLEWOMEN in generall.

TO the moſt generous of both Sexes, I commend theſe few lines, devoted to the honour of all worthy women, of what qualitie or condition ſoever: come to their firſt creation; Adam was created from the duſt of the earth, ſhee from the ribbe of man, Adam without ſhe, within Paradiſe, and whether we take them nationall or ſingular, we ſhall finde them to parallell men, as well in the liberall Arts, as in high Facinorous Acts: For the nationall or provinciall, what braver reſolutions then in the Troá-

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des, *the* Phocides, *the* Chiæ, *the* Argiuæ, *the* Persides, *the* Salmanicæ *the* Milasiæ, *the* Celticæ, *the* Melicæ, *the* Tyrhenæ, *the* Liciæ, *the* Ciæ, *or* Cianæ, &c. *Of all whose magnanimities there are left to us memorable Histories. Come to particulars,* Valeria *and* Cloelia, Micca *and* Megisto, Pieria, *and* Policrita, Lampsace, Aretaphila, Camm Sratonica, Chiomara, Timoclea, Erixo, Xenocrita, Pithis, Lucretia Telesilla, &c. *and others without number.*

And therefore was the opinion of Gorgias *received before that of* Thucidades, *who gave precedency and prioritie in place, to such as were least spoken of abroad, intimating that it was necessitous in a good woman to keepe as well her fame as her body within doores, neither of them daring to be heard or seene beyond the threshold; alluding to the French proverbe,* La Femme in La Maison, et La Jambe rompue, *that is, let the woman be in her house and her legge broke, intimating shee ought to busie her selfe about household affaires onely, and not to goe abroad: But more approved was* Gorgias, *allowing both their features and fames a liberall freedome to undergoe any publicke censure.*

And therefore commendable was that law amongst the Romans, *which admitted funerall orations to be openly delivered at the obsequies of any grave and modest matron, to animate and incourage the living, who by imitating their excellent indowments and departments, might be partakers with them in*

their

their obituall prayses and extolments: Plutarch *in the eightie fifth of his* Roman *questions, saith thus,* Cur antiquitus mulieres neque finebant molere neque coquere,&c. *that is, why in the ancient times did they not suffer women eyther to grinde at the Mill, or to play the Cookes in the Kitchin? His answer is, it is in the memory of the Covenant made betwixt the* Romans *and the* Sabines; *for after their rape of the* Sabine *Virgins, a peace being concluded betwixt the two opposite nations: There was a Law written that not any of their wives should be put to such petty workes, nor any of their daughters to the like servile drudgeries.*

I spake at first of Arts and Armes, let a few instances serve for many: Come to painting; Timarete *the daughter of* Micaon, Irene *of* Cratinus, Martia *of* Varro, Aristarche *the scholler of* Nearchus, *or* Lala Cizizena,&c. *who might cõpare with* Apelles, Zeuxis, Apollidorus Athenienſis, Aristides, Thebanus *or* Nicomachus *the sonne of* Aristidamus; *for musicke and songry* Lamia, *the beloved of King* Demetreus, *and* Aglais *the daughter of* Megacles *were no whit inferiour to* Arion *or* Orpheus: *In Poetry* Sapho *outshined* Anacreon, *and for learning what man was ever knowne to surpasse the* Sibills *and the* Muses? *and for masculine and heroicke spirits, though I could produce infinites to make this pocket booke rather voluminus then portable, let these nine serve to vindicate the entire number.*

For whose greater honour and dignitie, the seven

liberall ſciences, the ſences, all Cities and Countries. The Cardinall vertues, the foure parts of the world, the Muſes, the Graces, the Charities are all figured and delivered in the portrackt of women, and even Sapientia, wiſdome her ſelfe is of the ſame gender; who in her creation was not taken from the head of Adam, leaſt ſhe ſhould preſume to overtop him, nor from his ſoote, leaſt ſhe ſhould be vilified by him, but from a ribbe neare unto his heart, that ſhe might be ever deare and intire unto him; which ſhowes the alternate love that ought to bee betwixt man and wife.

In the compoſure of bodies Philoſophers ſay ſome conſiſt of parts ſejunct (as an Army by Land or Navy by Sea) others of parts compact (as an houſe, a Shippe and the like) others of parts unite, or in one nature concreate (as man, beaſt, and other Animals) ſo wedlocke conſiſting of naturall and reciprocall love, hath reference to that, compoſed of parts concreate: Children or iſſue to the compact, friends and alliance, to the ſejunct, and as Phyſitians hold that humors in the body are totally in the totall, ſo in the true conjugall tie, the perſons or bodies, riches, friends (or what elſe ought to preſerve that unanimitie, conſanguinitie and correſpondencie, to be all in all, and wholly in the whole, which I wiſh to every one of that honorable order and conſocietie, for, venare juvitis non facile eſt Canibus, Fare yee well.

TO THE GENERALL READER.

GEnerous Reader (*for all the Iudicious are ſo*) *know, that* Hiſtory *in generall, is either* Nugatory *as in all comicall Drammae's;* *or* adhortatory, *as in the Fables of* Æſop, Poggius,&c. *or* fictionary, *as in poeticall narrations;or* Relatory, *ſuch as ſoly adheare to truth without deviation or digreſſion; of which onely the ancient Gramarians admitted, as worthy the name, and in which ranke I intreate thee to receive this following tractate.*

A diſtinction of Hiſtory.

Of Hiſtory there be foure ſpecies, *either taken from place, as* Geography; *from time,as* Chronologie; *from Generation as* Geneologie; or *from geſts really done, which (not altogether unproperly) may be called* Annologie : *The Elements of which it conſiſteth are perſon, place, time, manner, inſtrument, matter, and thing : It is deſi-*

The ſpecies.

The Elemens

The definition.

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The derivation.

ned Rerum geſtarum expoſitio, *a declaration of ſuch things as have beene done:* Budæus *in his Greeke commentaries derives Hiſtoria from* ἱστάω, *that is, I narrate, I looke, I ſee, I inquire, aske, know, ſeeke, learne, dictate, &c. beſides whatſoever is gravely explicated, may goe under the name of Hiſtory.*

The profit that comes by reading of hiſtory.

Simon Grinæus *ſpeaking of the utilitie that ariſeth unto us from the reading of Hiſtory hath words to this purpoſe. What can be thought more pleaſing or profitable then in this ſpatious Theater of humane life, for a man to inſtruct his underſtanding, by ſearching to know whatſoever is marvelouſly carried in all the parts thereof? To view the danger of others without any perill to himſelfe, thereby to make him the more wiſe and cautelous? to make happy uſe of forreigne preſidents and examples by applying them to his owne perticulars? to be as it were private with the greateſt men, in their graveſt counſells, and not onely privie to the purpoſe, but partaker of the event? To be acquainted with all the paſſages of ſtate, the qualitie of times, the ſucceſſion of Ages the viceſſitude of both? The ſituation of countries, the originall of nations? the rare lives of good Princes, the lamentable ends of Cruell Tirants? To make all that hath beene precedent, as familiar with us as the preſent, forreigne lands as well knowne unto us as that wherein we live: The acts of our fore fathers as viſible unto our eyes as were they now in being: As ours (if we ſhall doe ought worthy remembrance) commended*

commended to all the posteritie: briefly such is the benefit of History, that comparing what is past with the present, we may better prepare our selves for the future.

Further to the exact composure of History, there belongs such an accurate curiositie, that whosoever shall attaine to the true method and manner, may boast he hath transcended Herodatus, Xipheline, Dio, Trogus Pompeius, Justine, Livy, Curtius, Tacitus, Swetonius, *and even* Cæsar *in his Commentaries: To all which I must ingeniously confesse I am so many degrees inferiour that I dare not list my selfe in the number of the Historygraphers being now rather a remembrancer or collector of some passages concerning the persons now in agitation.*

But my discourse at this present is of women, and women onely, intimating to my selfe, that it is a kinde of duty in all that have had mothers, as far as they can to dignifie the Sex, which in my γυναικειον *or History of Women, I have strived to doe with my utmost minerva; but that was a meare miscelaine of all ages, sexes, qualities, complexions, conditions, dispositions, of rich, poore, learned, unlearned, faire, foule, well featured, deformed, barraine, bearing, matron, meretrix, and all in generall, from the Scepter to the sheepe hooke. From the Court to the Cottage. But in this tractate I have onely commemorated the lives and memorable Acts of nine (alluding to the number of the Muses.) Three* Iewes, *three* Gentiles, *three* Christians.

Cour-

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The Epiſtle

Courteous Reader, what is here propoſed to thy view, peruſe without prejudice. What thou findeſt worthy juſt taxation, correct without malice: which granted, the Nine worthy Women going before, it may bee preſumed that the Nine worthy Men may at ſome ſmall diſtance follow.

Conſtantly devoted to
thy content,

THO. HEYWOOD.

To his much reſpected Friend Mr. *Thomas Heywood*, concerning his Worke of the Nine Women Worthies.

IS't Natures wonder; that the dead revive?
You worke a wonder then, make dead alive;
Nor can you (being too much) create, them new;
Yet doe you (being enough) their being renew.
Who had exiſtance by eternall will;
Have quaſi-co-Exiſtance by your Quill,
That gave them ſeverall worth; and you joyne now
Their worths in one, (your worke) where, when, and how.
This worke as theirs ſpeakes your deſerving praiſe,
Rayſing their, worthes in theſe our worthleſſe dayes.
It intimates; dull ſpirits rouſe for ſhame;
Behold nine Trophies, all of female fame:
Whom ye your ſelves (if not de ject) may ſee
Honours high towring *Pyramidds* to be;
Which juſtice ever diſtributing dew,
Makes Tripartite to Chriſtian, Gentile, Iew.

William Ball (*alias* Bennet)
Eſquire.

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To his learned, loving Friend Mr. *Thomas Heywood*, upon his Hiſtory of the Nine Women worthies.

*I*S't not preſumption for a Pen ſcarce knowne,
To write in praiſe of him, that of his owne
Has Volumes of Eternallizing lines,
Such as have fathom'd ev'n the deepeſt mines
Of Poetrie, and Hiſtorie, weigh'd downe
With all Arts Plummets, to bring up renowne
And fix it on his head? will not men ſay
I light my Taper in a Sunſhine day?
Sure ſuch a cenſure would not ſeeme unjuſt;
And yet ther's a neceſſitie, I muſt
(To prove my loves profeſſion does not faine)
Thruſt into th'world amid'ſt the Muſes traine;
Who being Women, and in number Nine,
And (as of all mens honour) worthy mine:
Would ſay, I beare to vertue little love
When the Nine worthy Women could not move
Th'expreſſion of a poore reſpect from me:
Let this then for my Pen the pleader be.
Withall I muſt confeſſe 'twas my maine end,
To boaſt, The Author's my deſerving Friend.

So avoucheth
Steph. Bradwell.

To the worthy Reviver of theſe Nine Women worthies, Maſter Thomas Heywood, *Gent.*

AMongſt thē many worthy, to attend
Thy worthy female, and thy worth commend,
Let me preſent my love too; to thy choice
Of this great ſubject, and th'eternall voyce,
Thy Pen has given their Aſhes; to thy flame
Their ſecond ſoule, now when their towring fame
Was well nie Buried with them: to thine Art,
Thy coſt, thy care, cloathing thier every part,
In all th'adorements of ſuch eminent ſtories,
So as to reade almoſt to ſee their glories
In their owne greatneſſe acted: friend thy ſtraine,
In theſe (theſe brave Viragoes of thy braine)
This Golden iſſue of thy Silver head,
Thy many ſuch, ſhall when thy bodi's dead,
Live, as thy lines, now, make them live: for ever
Pompe lives, and dy's ſuch worthie labours never.

Thomas Brewer.

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To his worthy Friend Mr. *Thomas Heywood*, on his Nine Female Worthies.

VVIll neither rugged time nor vaſt expence
Of thy unfathom'd fancy and cleare ſence
Perſwade thee to leave off, but thou wilt ſtill
Make all 'twixt heaven & hell flow from thy Quill?
Nay Heav'n it ſelfe, and all thoſe * Angels there,
Thoſe powr's and vertues will themſelves declare
Thy Genuine ſearching ſoule: But theſe here
Thy female Angels, that doe grace this Sphearē,
Thrice worthy, worthy women, whoſe great acts
Immortallize their mem'ries, and exacts
Not thee alone, but all the nobleſt wits
That in the courts of truth and judgement ſits
To write their Legends: But thy learned Pen,
That writ (before) their * Story hath agen
From thy owne workes ſubſtracted Nine, to be
The great example to poſteritie:
I doe not flatter but I may admire
To ſee fire turn'd t'Aſhes returne to fire;
Thy age goes backward, and thy *Phœnix* braine,
From the old Aſhes is growne younge Againe.

* *Heywood* of Angels.

* *Heywoods* Hiſtory of women.

George Eſtoutevile.

THE APPELLATION OF THE THREE IEWES.

Debora the Propheteſſe, and a mother in *Iſrael.*

Judeth of *Bethulia*, the widdow of *Manaſſes.*

Eſter, the Queene of King *Ahaſhueroſh*, and Neece to *Mordecay* the Iew.

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THE APPELLATION OF THE THREE GENTILES

BOnduca, or *Boadicia* the Dowager Queene of *Praſutagus* King of the *Iceni*, one of the Kingdomes of the *Britiſh Scepterchy*.

Penthiſilæa, the warlik Queen of the *Amazons*, and friend to *Hector* of *Troy*.

Queen *Artimeſia*, wife to *Mauſolus* King of *Caria*, a Province in *Greece*, ſcituate betwixt *Lycia* and *Jania*.

THE

THE APPELLATION OF THE THREE CHRISTIANS.

Elphleda, Daughter to King *Alured*, and wife to *Ethel-dredus*, Duke of *Mercia*, or middle *England*.

Queene *Margaret*, daughter to the King of *Cecile* and *Hieruſalem*, and wife to *Henry* the ſixt King of *England*.

Elizabeth, Queene of *England*, *France and Ireland*, *&c.* Defender of the Faith.

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DEBORAH.

HE that ſhall take in hand to ſpeake at large
Of womens prayſe; ſhall undergoe a charge
Beyond ſupporture: and he better were
Take Atlas *burden on him, and to beare*
The Heavens upon his ſhoulders: If then any
Inquiſitive bee; why I (amongſt ſo many)
Am now that undertaker? And ſhall aske
Why, to my ſelfe I durſt aſſume this Taske?
I muſt appeale for anſwer, to my rare,
(Scarſe patterned) Patroneſſe, moſt learn'd, moſt fayr)
Whom, if theſe my unpoliſht papers pleaſe;
It is a burden, to be borne with eaſe,
Whoſe Approbations (where-ſoe'r Inſcribd)
Shall paſſe a worke as currant, as to have bribd
All the Nine Siſters, *or invokt their ayde.*
She, now the ſole, out of ſo many made.
As for our worthy Ieweſſe *now in queſt,*
The ſequent Tractate, can deſcribe her beſt.
He, *that made man the womans Head, that ſhe*
Deſpis'd of her ſuperiour might not be;
Rais'd from her ſex brave Dames (by Text allowd)
Leaſt ſhe might prove dejected, or he, proud.
If any one this Maxime *ſhall gaine ſay,*
Let him but reade Barach *and* Deborah.

OF



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OF THE NINE VVORTHIES AMONGST WOMEN;

Three *Iewes*,
Three *Gentiles*,
Three *Christians*.

And first of

DEBORAH.

TO *Deborah* I give the priority, as first named in the holy text, in which we reade of two of that name. The one *Rebeckahs* Nurse, (the wife of *Iacob*) who being dead, was buried beneath *Bethel*, under an Oake, which he called *Allon Bachuth*, or the Oake of Lamentation; the other a Propheteſſe the wife of *Lapidothe*, who Iudged *Israel*.

Two *Deborahs*.

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rael, the Argument of our ensuing Discourse.

Her etimolygie.

The name *Deborah* in the originall, implyeth a *Word*, or a *Bee*; neither was her name any way averse to her nature, for as she was mellifluous in her tongue, when she either pronounced the sacred oracles of God, or sat upon any judicatory causes, amongst his people: so she had also a sting at all times, upon any just occasion to wound and be revenged on his enemies the *Canaanites*, who then most barbarously and cruelly oppressed his owne chosen nation. But the better to illustrate her history, it is necessary that I give you a briefe relation of that estate in which *Israel* then stood.

In what estate *Israel* then stood.

Iosuah the sonne of *Nun*, who succeeded *Moses* in the Empyre, and was Captaine of the Lords people in his Masters place, after the subduing and slaughter of one and thirty Kings; and having divided the Land of *Palastine* amongst the twelve tribes of the Children of *Israel* by lots: All his time, and all the dayes of the Elders who were his Contemporaries and survivers, and had beene eye witnesses of those great and stupendious workes which the Almighty had done for them; served the Lord, and were obedient unto his Commandements. But *he* after he had lived an hundred and ten yeares, expiring, and being buried in the *Coast* of his inheritance; & all that generation being likewise gathered to their Fathers: Another rose after them, who neither knew the Lord, nor the great workes which hee had

had done for *Israel*. In so much that they dwelt amongst the *Canaanites*, the *Hittites*, the *Amorites*, the *Perizites*, the *Hevites*, the *Iebusites*, &c. Taking their daughters to be their wives, and giving their owne daughters to their sonnes, and serving their gods, which was contrary to the Commandement, and the Law of *Moses*; by which they incensed the wrath of the Lord which was now hot against them, in so much that he delivered them into the hands of spoylers, who spoyled them, and sold them unto their enemies; so that they were no able to stand against those that hated them; namely the *Gentiles*, and *Idolaters*.

The cause of the *Isralites* bondage.

Notwithstanding which, the Lord in his great mercy, according to his oath sworne to their Fore-fathers the *Patriarchs*, upon their least repentance and turning unto him, raysed up some eminent amongst them, whom they called Iudges, who delivered them from the hands of their oppressors: But no sooner were those Iudges dead, but they fell againe into their former rebellion, and whoring after Idols. For the Lord (who knew them to bee a perverse and stiffe-necked generation) had sayd, I will no more cast out before them any of the nations which *Iosuah* left when he dyed, that through them I may prove *Israel* whether they will keepe my way to walke therein, as their Fathers kept it or no; But they had soone forgot the God of their Fathers, and bowed to the gods of the Gentiles,

Gods great mercy.

Baalim and *Ashcroth*, so that his wrath was kindled against them, and hee gave them into the hands of *Cushan rishathaim* King of *Aram*: (which is *Mesopatamia*) whom they were compelled to serve for the space of eight yeares; but groaning under so great a burden, and in this their great affliction, crying unto the Lord, hee raysed up *Othniel* the sonne of *Kenaz*, *Calebs* younger brother, who iudged the people and went to warre, overcomming the King of *Aram* in battell, by whose valour the whole land was in rest forty yeares. But *Othniel* no sooner slept with his Fathers, but they fall againe into their former Idolatries, in so much that the Lord stirred and strengthned *Egion* King of *Moab* against them, who gathering unto him the *Ammonites* and *Amalekites*, smote *Israel* with a great slaughter, and held them under his subjection for the space of Eighteene yeares. But when they had againe submitted themselves and repented them of their evill wayes, The Lord stirred up *Ehud* the sonne of *Gera* the son of *Geinni* a man lame of his right hand, who slew the King of *Moab* in his summer parlour, and after caused a trumpet to bee blowne in Mount *Ephrim*; where assembling the people, he slew of the *Moabites* ten thousand of the strongest and most valiant men. After which victory the land was in security and quietnesse fourescore yeates. A third Deliverer they also had called *Shamgar* the sonne of *Anath*, who with an Oxe-goad slew

The *Israelites* repentance.

Gods miraculous deliverance.

slew six hundred of the *Philistines*.

Ehud and *Shamgar* yeilding to nature, were no sooner layd in their Fathers sepulchers, but this refractory and disobedient people, altogether unmindfull of their so great and miraculous deliverances, like the dogge returned to their owne vomit, and defiled themselves with all their former abhominations; and therefore the Lord sold them againe into the hands of *Iabin*, King of *Canaan*, who raigned in *Hazor*, and whose grand Captaine was *Sisera*, who dwelt in *Haroshoth* of the Gentiles. This potent King had for twenty yeares sore grieved and vexed the Children of *Israel*; Imposing upon them great taxes and tributes, and kept them in intollerable servitude and slavery: and the greater terror he stroke into them was, that besides innumerable strong and valiant souldiers, he had ready at all assayes, no lesse than nine hundred Chariots of Iron, which kept not onely them, but all the adjacent nations in awe, so that his power was held to be unresistable, (and so indeede it was) in all humane understanding. But there is a Lord of Hoasts, and God of battels, who resisteth the proud, and at his pleasure is able to suppresse the fury of the greatest Tyrants whatsoever.

The *Israelites* ingratitude towards God.

Gods great power.

Whilst these things were thus in agitation, and the *Israelites* were in this dejection, there lived *Deborah* who was a Propheteesse, a woman of great sanctity and excellent knowledge, to

Deborah.

whom the people resorted, not onely to heare those sacred and divine Oracles which she spake from God; but they also brought before her all differences and controversies, how dificult and doubtfull soever, which by her great wisedome, she reconciled and ended, in so much that she lived as a Princesse or governesse; For as the Text reporteth of her, shee Iudged *Israel*. This excellent woman dwelt in Mount *Ephraim*, under a Palme tree, betweene *Ramah* and *Bethel*, whether (as to our Courts of Iustice) all the people of what condition or estate soever customably came to have their causes heard, and by her great wisedome decided.

Deborah to *Barak*.

She (as I before related) being inspired with the true spirit of prophesie, sent to call unto her *Barak* the sonne of *Abinoham*, from *Kedesh* of *Nepthali*, who presenting himselfe before her, be-spake him after this manner. Hath not the Lord God of *Israel* (now at the last commiserating the great affliction of his people) out of all others selected and made choyse of thee? commanding thee saying, Goe *Barak* and draw towards Mount *Tabor*, and take with thee ten thousand men, pickt out of the two Tribes of *Nepthali*, and *Zebulon*, and I will draw unto thee neere unto the river *Kishon*, *Sisera* the great Captaine of mighty *Iabins* Army, with all his Iron Chariots and multitudes of men, and deliver them as a prey and spoyle into thine hands? which having thus spoken unto him, shee kept silence, expecting his answer. Who

Who, whether distrusting in Gods almighty power and providence, or doubting whether this were uttered from divine inspiration, or meerely begot in her owne womanish fancy; or else dispairing in his owne weakenesse and disability, hee thus replyd. If *Deborah* thou thy selfe in person wilt associate me, I will take on me this great and hazardous enterprize, but if thou denyest me thy presence, and that I shall not have thy company in this adventure; impose this charge on whom so ever else thou pleasest, for I for mine owne part will not bee the undertaker. *Barak to Deborah.* She not well pleased with so cold an answer put on a masculine spirit and said againe: Yes *Barak*, that thou mayst know how little I feare or distrust the successe of this businesse, I will goe foot by foot with thee, and pertake with thee in all damage whatsoever can happen. *Her magnanimity.* But hat thou mayst know that I am a Prophetesse, and that I spake unto thee was from the Lord, know further that though thou undoubtedly prevailest over the enemy, yet shall not this journey be altogether for thine honour, for the Lord shall sell *Sisera* the Captaine of the King of *Canaans* Army, into the hands of a woman: which having spoke, she instantly accommodated her selfe, and after some words of comfort and incouragement; she went up with *Barak* unto *Kedesh*, who made a present muster of the two Tribes of *Nepthali* and *Zebulon*, (the neareſt unto them) out of whom he made choyce

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onely of ten thousand fighting men, for no greater was his Army: For he who is the great God of battels, disposeth not of the victory unto strength or number, for with an handfull of men he can subdue a multitude, (as you may reade in the warres of the *Maccabees*,) and else where, that his great power and stretched out arme may not onely be feared but magnified amongst the nations.

Heber the *Kenite.*

At this time *Heber* the *Kenite*, who was one of the posterity of *Hobab* the father in law to *Moses*, had left his owne Country and removed from the *Kenites*, and pitched his tent, as farre as from *Zanaim* unto *Kedesh*, which contained a great part of that Country, hee and his family living as neuters, and seeming friends both to the *Israelites* and the *Canaanites*: so temporizing and complying betwixt the Gentiles and the Iewes, that which way so ever the streame ranne or the winds blew, hee sayled without damage, for if the one prevailed he was safe, if the other he was likewise secure: yet was his heart wholly inclined to the good of the Children of *Israel*. Now the flattering of an enemy is like the melody which the Syrens make, who sing not to stirre up mirth, but rather allure unto mishap; and as a learned Philosopher observeth, It is much better to have an open foe, than a dissembling friend, as appeared in the fall of this great Captaine *Sisera*.

A definition of warre.

Warre is of two sorts; Civill, and Forraigne; that

that which they call Civill, is meerely seditious and is indeed, a speedy overthrow of all estates, Kingdomes and Monarchies, and the very seminary of all kinde of evils though never so execrable. For it abandoneth all reverence to God, and obedience to Magistrates, it bredeth corruption of manners, change of lawes, and contempt of Iustice, &c. But Forraigne warre is that which *Plato* calleth a more generous or rather honourable contention, and is then onely lawfull when it is undertooke either in the defence of true religion, or to establish peace. Indeed nothing can make warre just but necessity; nor lawfull, but when it is warranted by the word, either for a Prince or people to defend their owne right, or to repulse Gods enemies, who are ever the opposites of truth: I conclude with the Poet,

Nulla salus bello pacem, te posimus omnes.

The office of a Generall.

All Generals of Armies, ought to have their courages guided by wisedome, and their discretion armed with courage; neither must their hardinesse darken their judgement, nor their judgement extenuate their hardinesse: besides they ought to bee valiant, as not fearing death, and confident as not wont to be overcome; their feete ought to bee steddy, their hands diligent, their eyes watchfull, and their hearts resolute: all which this godly Matron and gratious mother in *Israel*, with sweete oratory, and her presence in the fields, being a president of her un-

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parraleld magnanimity, had deepely impreſt in the heart of *Barak*.

Now concerning *Iabin* the King of the *Cananites*, it proved to his great diſhonour, ſo that he had better to have ſtudied to defend his owne Country by Iuſtice, then to have ſought to ſubdue other nations by Tyranny, and it little profiteth any Prince to bee Lord of many kingdomes, if on the other ſide he become bondſlave to many vices: beſides, it is not poſſible that to a man of much pride, fortune ſhould bee long friendly. The deſire of coveting and having more is a vice common to ſuch great men, breding in them for the moſt part a brutiſh nature, tempered with unſaciable cruelty. Ambition eateth gold, and drinketh blood; ſeeking to climbe ſo high by other mens heads, till at the length it breaketh its owne necke: It may not altogether unproperly bee compared to a vapor which aſcendeth high, and being at the full height diſapeareth and vaniſheth into nothing; for commonly thoſe that ſtrive to ſuppreſſe and ſupplant others, in ſtead of honour and ſuperiority, purchaſe to themſelves, ſhame and indignitie. So much touching the King. Now thus briefly of his Captaine: That Generall who is bloody minded and thirſteth after revenge, is for the moſt part, either ſold by his ſouldiers, or ſlaine by his enemies: but I ſhorten this digreſſion and come to the matter now in handling.

The nature of ambition.

When *Siſera* had by his skouts and eſpials, un-

understood, that *Barak* had gathered his forces and was gone up to Mount *Tabor*, and there pitched his Tents, hee like a carefull and vigilant Generall, called for all his Chariots, even nine hundred Chariots of Iron, assembling all the people, even from *Harosheth* of the Gentiles, unto the river *Kishon*. Now by thenumber of his Chariots, it is easie to guesse of what an infinite multitude his Army did consist; who confident in his owne strength, and despising the weakenesse of the enemy, waited in the vallies their descent from the Mount, thinking to defeate and over runne them at an instant; but the event happened quite contrary to his expectation.

Sisera's preparation for the warre.

For that Heroicke and masculine spirited Championesse, knowing that the Lord never failed his owne people, if they left their wicked wayes and turned unto him with unfaigned repentance; came unto *Barak* and said, seest thou this great and (seeming) invinceable Army which cover the plaines & Country that invirons us: feare not their foote, their horse, nor their Chariots; up therefore for this is the day that the Lord hath delivered *Sisera* and the hoast of the *Canaanites* into thine hand: Is not hee himselfe gone before thee to fight his owne battell? Which words inspired such courage both into him and his souldiers, (howsoever weakely accommodated for so dangerous an adventure,) that with an unanimous resolution, as if so many mil-stones had beene precipitated from an high hill,

Deborah incourageth *Barak*.

hill, they hurried downe Mount *Tabor*, and fell upon the campe of the Gentiles, with a ſudden and violent aſſault, being upon them ere they could ſcarſe imagine them to bee neere them, which ſtrooke them with ſuch a terror and amazement, (God having a hand therein) that they were ſo farre from aſſaulting their enemies, that they had not the power to uſe their weapons to defend themſelves. For too much feare openeth the way to deſparation, being deſtitute of reaſon, and turning the greateſt courage into puſillanimity and cowardize, according to that of the Poet,

The effects of feare.

—nos auxius omnia cogit
quæ poſſunt fieri, facta putare timor.

Where feare once taketh impreſſion in the heart, what is eaſie to be done, it maketh to appeare impoſſible.

In briefe, *Barak* with his ſmall Army of ten thouſand, rowted the great and puiſant hoaſt of the *Canaanites*, who deſtroyed all their Chariots of Iron, and purſued the enemy, even to *Haroſhoth*, with ſuch an infinite ſlaughter, that they all fell by the edge of the ſword, and not one of them eſcaped alive. In which tumultuous flight *Siſera* was compeld to alight from his Chariot, and cowardly to ſave his deſparate life, fled away on foote, and finding no place wherein to hide or ſhelter himſelfe from the purſute of the *Iſraelites*, he came at length to the Tent of *Iael* the wife of *Heber*, (for peace was betwixt *Iabin*

Siſera's Army routed.

bin being of *Hazor*, and betweene the families of the *Kenites*,) who looking out from her Tent, and espying the great Commander *Sisera*, late attended by so many Chariots, now forced to goe upon his feete, and hee that led into the field such an innumerable Army, to have neither servant, or so much as a Page to waite on him. And no doubt having heard the successe of the battell, shee went out to meete him, and said; Turne in to me my Lord, turne in, and feare not; who glad of so good an opportunity to bee secured from the pursute of his enemies, accepted of her friendly offer, and entering into the Tent, she covered him with a mantle.

Who hoping that the worst was now past, and his life in no further danger, called unto her and sayd; Give mee I pray thee a little water, for my travaile hath made me very thirsty, who fetched presently a bottle of milke, and gave him to drinke, with which having sufficiently refreshed himselfe, he layd him downe againe, and she againe covered him; and as shee was departing from him, hee called once more unto her saying, stand I pray thee in the doore of the Tent, and if any shall come and inquire of thee, and say, is any man here? thou shalt answer him and say, nay; which having spoken being weary, and over tyred in his flight, he fell suddenly into a deepe and dead sleepe, (for so indeede it proved,) for he never awakned after.

Which she perceiving, and being in heart an

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Iſraelite, howſoever for neceſſities ſake, they with their whole Tribe complide with the Gentiles, ſhee would not let ſlip ſo good an advantage, but unwilling to let one of Gods enemies eſcape out of her hands, like a bold virago ſhee tooke a nayle of the Tent in her hand, and in the other an hammer, and comming ſoftly towards him, ſhe ſtrooke the nayle into his temples, and faſtned it into the ground, peircing his skull unto the braine, with which wound he inſtantly expired.

The death of *Siſera.*

Now *Barak* after the great hoaſt was defeated, having intelligence which way *Siſera* was fled, *Iael* came out to meete him, and beſpake him thus: Come in with mee and I will ſhew thee the man whom thou ſeekeſt, who entring with her into the Tent, ſhe diſcovered unto him the body of *Siſera* which lay groveling on the earth dead, and the nayle ſtill ſticking in his temples; which ob ject put him in mind of the words of *Deborah*, when he denied to go into the field without her company; that the honour of great *Siſeras*, death ſhould be taken ttom him, and bee conferd upon a woman, which accordingly happened. For *Deborah* in her ſong of thankſgiving, after that great and miraculous victory over *Siſera* and his hoaſt, giveth unto her this extraordinary character: *Iael* the wife of *Heber* the *Kenite* ſhall be bleſſed above other women, bleſſed ſhall ſhe bee above women dwelling in Tents; He asked water, and ſhee gave him milke, ſhee brought

Deborah of *Iael.*

brought him butter in a Lordly diſh; ſhee put her hand to the nayle, and her right hand to the workemans hammer, with the hammer ſmote ſhe *Siſera*, ſhee ſmote off his head after ſhee had wounded and peirced his temples, hee bowed him downe at her feete, hee fell downe and lay ſtill at her feet, hee bowed him downe and fell, and when hee had ſuncke downe, hee lay there dead. By which ſo often iteration of the ſame words, ſhe ſtrived both to magnifie her act, and eternize her memory.

Neither did this great honour done unto *Iael*, any way take off or derogate from the merit and magnanimity of *Deborah*, that any man need queſtion which of them did better deſerve the name of a *Worthy*. The precedence and priority undoubtedly belonging to her who was a Propheteſſe, a Iudgeſſe, and a mother in *Iſrael*, the other onely a ſecondary miniſter and agent to have the will of the Almighty executed; *Deborah* in perſon out-braving danger, and ſtanding the brunt of the battell, againſt many thouſands, living Armed and awake; and *Iael* onely taking the advantage of one ſingle man flying, trembling with feare, and after to kill him ſleeping. I conclude of her with her owne words in her holy ſong, after ſo glorious a conqueſt: *So let all thine enemies periſh O Lord, but they that love him, ſhall be as the Sunne when he riſeth in his might*. After which great diſcomfiture, the Land had reſt forty yeares.

Deborah's art and *Iaels* compared.

IVDETH

THe great Assyrian *King, puft up with pride*
Because no Prince, was able to abide
His potency in battle: having subdu'd
By his (scarce to be numbred) multitude,
All bordring Kingdomes; at his mighty coſt
An hundred twenty dayes feaſted his Hoſt,
Then, his chiefe Captaine, Olophernes *ſent*
With a moſt puiſſant army, with intent
To ſweepe all fleſh from earth, who had denayd
To ſend him, in his laſt great battle, ayde
He ſeekes to invade Iudæa, 'mongſt the reſt,
When of all other Cities, moſt diſtreſt,
Bethalmi *was: where* Iudeth *made abod,*
Who in their great'ſt diſpaire cald upon God,
And more, their nations honour to advance,
Did undertake their free deliverance,
And when the ſpirits of the ſouldiers faild,
Put on a maſculine ſpirit, and prevaild.
Match me this woman amongſt men, who dar'd
Againſt an Hoſt invincible (prepar'd
For her whole nations ruine) to invade
That potent army, ſingly with her maid,
And in her bold adventure ſo well ſped,
To cut off, and bring thence the Generals head.

OF



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OF IVDETH A SECOND WORTHY WOMAN AMONGST THE IEWES.

Of King *Nabuchodonoſor* and *Arphaxad*

KING *Nabuchodonoſor*, and King *Arphaxad* were Contemporaries, two mighty potent Princes, the one raigned in *Ninevey* the great City, over the *Aſſyrians*, the other in *Echbatane*, over the *Medes:* A place as well ſtrongly munified, as moſt glorioufly beautified. It happened, that King *Nabuchodonoſor* purpoſed to make warre againſt King *Arphaxad*, in the great Champian Countrey, in the Coaſts of *Ragan*, and to that purpoſe hee aſſembled all thoſe that dwelt in the Mountaines, and by *Euphrates*

Euphrates, *Tigris*, and *Hidaſpes*, the Countries of *Arioche*, the *Elimeans*, the ſtreames of *Chelod*, with many other Nations and Languages. He ſent alſo into *Perſia*, and to all that dwelt in the Weſt, to *Cilicia*, *Damaſcus*, *Libanus*, *Antilibanus*, and all thoſe that dwelt by the Sea coaſt, and to all the people that are in *Carmel*, in *Galahaad*, in hither *Galilee*, and the great field of *Eſdrelam*, and to all in *Samaria*, and the Cities thereof, and beyond *Iordan*, unto *Ieruſalem*, *&c.* But all the Inhabitans of theſe Countries, deſpiſed the commandements of the King of the *Aſſyrians*, neither would they come with him unto the battle, but ſent away his Embaſſadours ſleightly and with diſhonour: therefore he was greatly incenſed againſt all theſe Nations, and ſwore by his Throne and Kingdome, he would be avenged upon them, and deſtroy all their inhabitants, with the edge of the ſword.

The names of ſundry rivers.

Nabuchodonoſors commandement deſpiſed.

In which interim, he marched in battle aray againſt the King of the *Medes*, in the ſeventeenth yeare of his raigne, and prevailed againſt him. For he overthrew all the power of King *Arphaxad*, his Infantry, Horſemen and Chariots, he woone all his Cities, and entring *Echbatane*, tooke the Towers, defaced the ſtreetes, ruined the walls, and turned the beauty thereof into ſhame. Hee alſo ſurpriſed the King in the mountaines of *Ragan*,

Arphaxad diſcomfitted.

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Ragan, and caused him to be thrust through with darts, after which great victory he returned unto his owne City *Ninivey*. Both he and all his Princes and Souldiers, which were a great multitude, where he passed the time in pleasure and jollity, and banqueted his Hoast an hundred and twenty dayes.

During which triumphall feasting, he communicated with those Princes and Nobles which were of his intimate counsell, to destroy all flesh from the earth, which had not obeyed his commandement, and to that purpose called unto him *Olophernes*, his chiefe Captaine, and gave him a strickt Commission, to execute the will of the great King, and Lord of the whole earth, (for so he stiled himselfe,) Then went forth *Olophernes* from the presence of his Lord, and called together, all the Governours, Captaines, and Officers, of the army of *Ashur*, and selected an hoast, of an hundred and twenty thousand foote, with twelve thousand Archers on Horse backe, besides Camels, and Asses, for burdens, and Sheepe, Goates, and Oxen without number, and victuall for every man in the army, besides great store of treasure out of the Kings house, with multitudes of strangers like swarmes of Grasse-hoppers, which attended on the Army, and to pertake with the *Assyrians* in the spoyle.

Olophernes

Who from the upper *Cilicia*, even to *Da-*

mascus

masçus, overrunne many Nations, robbed their Cities, laid waſte their Countries, and put all their young men to the edge of the ſword, ſo that feare and trembling fell upon all the inhabitants of the Sea coaſts, who ſent Ambaſſadors unto him, and laid themſelves proſtrate to his mercy, and after received him with Crownes, Timbrels, and Dances, into their borders, and Cities, notwithſtanding which he cut downe their woods, ſet Garriſons in their chieſe Cities, and tooke out of them their choſen men of warre, deſtroyed all their gods, commanding them to worſhip *Nabuchodonoſor* onely, and that all tongues and Tribes ſhould call upon him as their God.

His Tyranny.

Now when the children of *Iſrael*, who dwelt in *Iudea*, had hard what was done unto the Nations, they were greatly troubled for *Ieruſalem*, and the Temple, for they were but newly returned from the Captivity: therefore they ſent into all the Coaſts of *Samaria*, and the bordering Cities. And tooke all the toppes of the high mountaines, and walled in their Villages, and put in vittailes for the proviſion of warre: And *Ioachim* the High Prieſt ſent to them of *Bethulia*, and the adjacent Cities, exhorting them to keepe the paſſages of the mountaines, for by them was an entry into *Iudea*: but ſo narrow was the paſſage, that two men could but elbow there

The preparation of the *Iſralites* againſt *Oloferues*.

at the most. Then cryed they unto the Lord, even every man of *Israel*; their wives and their children, all with one consent, and fell downe before the Temple, in sacke-cloath, and ashes on their heads, praying that hee would not give their children for a prey, nor their wives for a spoyle, nor the Cities of their Inheritance to destruction, nor the sanctuary, to pollution and reproach, and a derision to the Heathen; the High Priest also, and the Levites stood before the Alter, their loynes girt with sacke-cloath and ashes upon their Miters, and called upon the Lord, who heard their prayer.

Their prayer and repentance.

In this interim, it was declared to the great Captaine of the *Assyrian* army, that the *Israelites* had prepared for warre, and shut the passage of the mountaines, and laid impediments in the champion Country, wherewith being exceedingly mooved, he assembled all the Princes of *Moab*, and the Captaines of *Ammon*, and all the Governours of the Sea coast, and demanded of them who that people were? what their Cities? and what the multitude of their army? and why they alone have not come downe, to submit themselves, more then all the inhabitants of the West? To whom *Achior* Captaine of the *Ammonites* replyed: Let my Lord heare the words of his servant, and I will declare unto thee the truth concerning this people;

Achior Captaine of the *Ammonites*.

and

and gave him a free relation of their estate from the beginning, rehearsing punctually all those great wonders that God had done for them, in delivering them from the *Ægyptians* slavery; In dividing the red Sea, and overwhelming *Pharaoh* and his hoast, and destroying the nations before them, &c. Adding moreover, that when they sinned not before their God they prospered, but when they departed from his way, they were destroyed in many battles, and led Captives into strange Countries, but now (saith hee) they are turned unto their God, and are come up from the scattering wherein they were scattered, and possesse *Ierusalem*, where their Temple stands, and dwell in the mountaines which were desolate, therefore if they have now againe sinned, they shall be easily overcome. But if there be none iniquity, found in this people, let my Lord passe by them, least the Lord whom they serve defend them, and we become a reproch before all the world.

Strange words to proceede from the mouth of an Heathen.

Whose words were no sooner ended, but all the Captaines of the Hoast began greatly to murmur, And would in their fury, have slaine him, but when the tumult was appeased *Olofernes* said unto *Achior*, because thou hast propheſied amongst us this day, that the people of *Ierusalem* is able to fight against us, because their God is able to defend them:

The blasphemy of *Olefernes*.

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and who is God but *Nabuchodonosor*? therefore will I destroy them from the face of the earth, and their God shall not deliver them, but we will destroy them all as one man. And thou *Achior*, because thou hast spoken these words in the day of thine iniquity, thou shalt see my face no more, till I take vengeance of that people which is come from *Ægypt*, and then shall the Iron of mine army, and the multitude that serve mee, passe through thy sides, and thou shalt fall amongst their slaine, nor shalt thou perish till thou beest destroyed with them. Then commanded hee his servants concerning *Achior*, that they should bring him before *Bethulia* bound, and deliver him into the hands of the *Israelites*, which was accordingly done: then came the men of the City and looſed him, and brought him into *Bethulia*, and presented him unto the governours of the place, which were *Ozias*, the sonne of *Micha*, of the Tribe of *Simeon*, and *Chabris* the sonne of *Gothoniel*, and *Charmis* the sonne of *Melchiel*, who demaunded of him, of all that was done, of which he gave them ample satisfaction, declaring unto them the purpose of *Olofernes*, and the words he had spoken in the midst of the Princes of *Ashur*, For which having first prayſed God, they comforted *Achior*, and commended him greatly, and *Ozias* tooke him into his house, and made a feast to the Elders,

The Governours of *Bethulia*.

Elders, calling upon the God of *Israel*.

The next day *Olophernes* removed his whole army neere unto *Bethulia*, and cut off all their Springs of water, thinking without the hazard of his people, to make them periſh by thirſt, (for ſo he was counſelled,) and beſieged the City for the ſpace of foure and thirty dayes: in which time all their places of water failed, and their Ciſternes were empty, inſomuch that they had not ſupply for one day, ſo that their children ſwouned, and their wives and young men failed and fel downe in the ſtreetes, ſo that they murmured againſt the Elders, deſiring them to deliver up the City to the enemy, for it is better for us, (ſaid they) to be a ſpoyle unto them, then to dye of thirſt, ſince the Lord hath delivered us into their hands: which they preſt upon them ſo urgently, that *Ozias* ſaid unto them; my brethren be of good courage, let us yet waite five dayes, in which time the Lord our God may turne his mercy towards us, for he will not forſake us in the end, and if theſe paſſe without helpe and ſuccour from above, we will doe according to your ſaying, with which words he appeaſed them for the preſent, and ſeparated them, every one unto his charge.

The great diſtreſſe of the *Bethulians*.

Now when *Iudeth* heard thereof, who was once the wife of *Manaſſes*, and after his death, had continued a Widdow for the

Iudeth the wife of *Manaſſes*.

space of three yeares and foure moneths, in which time shee wore sackecloath, and her mourning apparell, and fasted all the dayes of her Widdow-hood, save the day before the Sabbath, and the Sabbaths, and the day before the new Moone, and in the feasts and sollemne dayes, of the house of *Israel*, who was of a goodly countenance, and very beautifull, having great plenty of gold, silver, and Iewels, with men-servants, and maide-servants, and cattell, of whom there was none could give any evill report, for shee feared God greatly. Shee (I say) hearing how the people had murmured against the governours, and that *Ozias* had sworne unto them to deliver the City unto the *Assyrians* within five dayes, she sent her maide, who had the governement of all that shee had, to call *Ozias*, *Chabris*, and *Charmis*, the ancients of the people, who came unto her, and she greeted them thus: Oh you the governours of the Inhabitants of *Bethulia*, the words which you have spoken before the people this day are not right; for who are you that have tempted God? and set your selves in his place, amongst the children of men? For if he will not helpe us within these five dayes; Hath hee not power to defend us when hee will? Do not you therefore binde the counsels of the Lord our God, for hee is not as man to be threatned, neither as the sonne

Iud. ihs speech to the Governours.

of

of man to be brought into Iudgment, &c.

The reply of *Ozias*.

To whom *Ozias* replyed. All that thou haſt ſpoken, haſt thou ſpoken with a good heart, and there is none that is able to reſiſt thy words: but the people were thirſty, and compelled us to doe as wee have done, and have brought us to an oath, which wee may not tranſgreſſe, therefore pray for us, becauſe thou art an holy woman, that the Lord may ſend us raine to fill our Ciſternes, and that wee may faint no more: then ſaide *Iudeth* unto them. Heare me; for I will doe an act which ſhall be declared in all ſucceſſive ages, to the children of our nation, you ſhall ſtand this night in the gate, and I will goe forth with mine handmaid, and within the dayes that you have promiſed to deliver the City to the Enemy, the Lord will viſit *Iſrael*, by mine hand, but inquire not of mine act, for I will not declare it unto you till you ſee the event. Then ſaide *Ozias*, and the Princes unto her, goe in peace, and the Lord God be before thee, to take vengeance on our enemies, ſo they left her, and went unto their charge.

Iudeth changeth her habit

Then *Iudeth*, after ſhe had prayed unto the Lord, roſe from her knees, and calling her maide, went downe into the houſe, and caſting off her ſackecloath, and putting of the garments of her Widdow-hood, ſhe waſhed her body, and annointed her with ſweet oynt-

oyntment, and dressed the haire of her head, and put a rich attire upon it, and cloathed her selfe with the garments of gladnesse, even those with which shee was decked in the dayes of *Manasses* her husband, and shee put slippers on her feete, and adorned her with bracelets, and sleeves, and rings, and eare-rings, and decked her selfe bravely, to allure the eyes of all that should behold her, and she gave her maide a bottle of wine, and a pot of oyle, and filled a scrip with flower, and dryed figges, and fine bread, and wrapped all together, and laide them upon her; thus she went downe unto the gate, and when they saw how her face was changed, and her garments altered, they marvelled greatly at her wonderfull beauty, and saide unto her, the God of our Fathers give thee favour, and accompliſh thine enterprize, to the glory of the children of *Israel*, and to the exaltation of *Ierusalem*, and the Temple: which said, she commanded the gates of the City to be opened.

Then went she forth with her maide, and the men of the City looked after her till they could see her no more, who came into the valley, and the first watch of the *Assyrian* army met her, demanding of her of what people shee was? whence shee came? and whether she was then bound? who answered, she was a woman of the Hebrewes, and fled

fled from them to save her life, because shee assuredly knew that they should bee utterly consumed, desiring them to bring her before the great Captaine *Olofernes*, to whom she would shew a way, how to winne all the Mountaines, without hazarding the life of any one of his servants; which hearing, they chose out an hundred men, and prepared a Chariot for her and her maide, and brought her to the tent of the Generall, and they marvelled at her great beauty, and wondred at her Nation because of Her. At that time *Olofernes* rested upon his bed, under a Canopy, woven with purple, and gold, Emeraulds, and other pretious stones, who at the newes of her comming, came to the entry of the tent, and they carryed lamps of silver before him.

Iudeth brought before *Olofernes*

Now when *Iudeth* saw him, she fell on her face and did him reverence, but his servants tooke her up, and he said unto her, Woman be of good comfort and feare not, but tell me wherefore thou art fled from thy people? For none shall hurt thee, but intreate thee as one of the servants of my Lord, King *Nabuchodonosor*: To which she answered, receive the words of thy servant, and suffer thine hand maide to speake in thy presence: wee have heard of thy wisdome, and of thy prudent spirit, and it is declared through the whole earth, that thou onely art excellent in

Iudeths speech

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all the Kingdome, of a wonderfull knowledge, and in feates of warre marvellous. Now as concerning that which *Achior* did ſpeake in thy counſell: Wee have heard his words in the preſence of the Elders, of *Bethulia* and doe not thou reject them, but ſet them in thine heart, for they were moſt true: there is no puniſhment againſt our people, nor can the ſword or ſpeare prevaile againſt them: unleſſe they ſinne againſt their God, which they are now about to doe, for becauſe their victuals faile, and their water is waſted, they are compelled to conſume all things, which their God hath forbidden them to eate, by his Lawes, which when they doe, they ſhall be given unto thee, to be deſtroyed the ſame day: wherefore, I thine handmaide am fled from their preſence, for thy ſervant worſhippeth the God that made Heaven and Earth, and now let me remaine with thee, and goe out in the night into the valley, and I will pray unto my God, that he will reveale unto mee, when this is to be done, then I will come and ſhew it thee, and thou ſhalt goe forth with all thine Army, and I will leade thee through the midſt of *Iudea*, till thou come before *Ieruſalem*; and I will ſet thy Throne in the midſt thereof, and thou ſhalt drive them as ſheepe that have no ſhepheard, and not a dogge ſhall barke againſt thee, for theſe things have beene declared unto

unto mee according to my foreknowledge, and I am ſent to ſhew thee.

Which words greatly pleaſed *Olofernes*, and his ſervants, who marvelled at her wiſdome and ſaid, there is no ſuch woman in the world, both for beauty and wiſdome: Moreover *Olofernes* replyed, God hath done this to ſend thee before the people, that ſtrength might be in our hands, and deſtruction upon them that deſpiſe my Lord. Thou art both beautifull in thy countenance, and witty in thy words; If thou doe as thou haſt ſpoken; thy God ſhall be my God, thou ſhalt dwell in the houſe of *Nabuchodonoſor*, and ſhall bee renouned through the whole earth: then he commanded to bring her in, where his treaſures were, and that they ſhould prepare for her of his owne meate, and his owne Wine, who ſaid unto him; I may neither eate nor drinke of them, leaſt there ſhould be an offence: For I can ſuffice my ſelfe with the proviſion that I have brought: but hee replyed, if thoſe things thou haſt ſhould faile; how ſhould wee give thee the like, for there is none with us of thy Nation? to which ſhe anſwered, as thy ſoule liveth, thy handmaide ſhall not ſpend thoſe things that I have, before the Lord worke by mine hand what he hath determined.

The anſwer of *Olofernes*.

Then the ſervants of *Olofernes* brought her into the tent, and ſhe ſlept there till midnight,

Iudeth received into the Tent.

and rose at the morning watch, and sent unto *Olofernes*, saying, let my Lord command that thine handmaid may goe forth to prayer, who presently gave order to his guard that they should not stay her: thus she abode in the Campe three dayes, and went out in the night, into the valley of *Bethulia*, and washed her selfe in a Fountaine, in the water by the Campe, and when she came out, she prayed unto the Lord God of *Israel*, that he would direct her way to the exaltation of the children of her people, so she returned, and remained pure in the Tent, untill she ate her meate at evening.

A great feast made by *Olofernes*.

In the fourth day *Olofernes* made a feast to his owne servants onely, and saide to *Bagoas* the Eunuch, goe call the Hebrew Woman that is with thee, that shee may come and feast with us, for it were a shame for us to let such a beauty alone, and not talke with her; For if wee tempt not her chastity shee will mocke us: who came unto her and said, make no difficulty to goe in unto my Lord, and to be honoured in his presence, and to drinke wine with us joyfully, and to be intreated as one of the daughters of the children of *Assur*, which remaine in the house of *Nabuchodonosor*; who answered him againe, who am I, that I should gainesay my Lord? so shee arose and trimmed her with garments, and with all the ornaments that belong to women,

men, and her maide went and ſpread forth her skinnes on the ground, over againſt the place where *Olofernes* ſate, whoſe heart was raviſhed, and his ſpirits mooved, and hee greatly deſired her company, for he waited to inſidiate her chaſtity, from the day that he had firſt ſeene her, who ſaid unto her, drinke now and be merry with us: who anſwered and ſaide, I drinke now my Lord, becauſe my ſtate is exalted this day more then ever: then ſhee ate and dranke before him, ſuch things as her maide had prepared. And *Olofernes* rejoyced, becauſe of her, and dranke more wine, than he had ever done at one time ſince the day of his birth.

Shee eateth and drinketh in the preſence of *Olofernes*.

The evening being come, his ſervants made haſte to depart, and *Bagoas* ſhut his Tent without, and diſmiſſed all from the preſence of his Lord, but *Iudeth* was left alone in the tent, and *Olofernes* was ſtretched upon his bed, for the feaſt had beene long, and hee was filled with much wine. Now *Iudeth* had commanded her maid to ſtand without, and attend her comming forth, as ſhe had done dayly, for ſhee ſaid ſhee would anon goe forth to prayers, and had ſpoken to *Bagoas* to that purpoſe. Then *Iudeth* ſtanding by the bed, came to the poſt which was at the head of *Olofernes*, and tooke downe his Faulchion, and laid hold of the haire of his head, and ſaid, ſtrengthen mee O Lord

Olofernes slaine by *Iudeth.*

God of *Israel* this day, then she smote twice upon his necke with all her strength, and tooke his head from him, and roulled his body downe from the bed, and pulled down the Canope from the Pillars, and after went forth, and gave the head to her maide, who put it in her scrip of meate, so they went together (as their custome was) to prayer, and pressing through the Tents, past about by the Valley, and so up to the Mountaine of *Bethulia*, and knocked at the Gates thereof.

Iudeth comes backe to *Bethulia.*

Then *Iudeth* said to the watchmen, open to me the gate: Now when the men of the City heard her voyce, they made haste to goe downe and called the Elders, and they ranne altogether both small and great, (for it was beyond their expectation that shee should returne) so they opened the gate and received her, and made a great fire for a light and stood about them two: then she spake unto them with a loud voycē, and said, praise God, prayse the Lord, for he hath not taken away his mercy from the house of *Israel*, but by my hand, hath this night destroyed his enemies, so shee tooke the head out of the scrip, and showed it them saying, behold the head of *Olofernes* the great Captaine of the Army of *Assur*, and behold the Canopie under which he lay in his drunkennesse, the Lord hath smitten him by the hand of a woman

woman, as the Lord liveth, who kept mee in the way which I went, my beauty hath deceived him to his destruction, yet hath he not committed with me any sinne, then all the people were astonished, and blessed the Lord, and *Ozias* said unto her, O daughter blessed art thou of the most high God, above all the women of the earth, surely this thine hope shall never depart out of the hearts of men, for they shall remember the power of God for ever, &c.

Her counsell to the governours.

Then said *Iudeth* unto them, heare me also my brethren, take this head, and hang it upon the highest turret of your walls, and as soon as the morning appeares, take every valiant man his weapon in his hand, & set a Captaine over them, as if you would goe downe into the field towards the watch of the *Assyrians*, but goe not downe. Then they shall runne to the tent of *Olofernes*, but shall not finde him, and feare shall fall upon them and they shall flye before your face. So you and all that inhabite the coasts of *Israel* shall pursue and overthrow them. But first call unto me *Achior* the *Ammonite*, who was presently fetcht from the house of *Ozias*, and when he saw the head of *Olofernes*, in the hand of one of the people, he sunke downe to the earth, for his spirit failed him, but after he was taken up, he laide himselfe downe at *Iudeths* feete, who seeing all things that God

Achiors extasie.

God had done to *Israel*, beleeved in him unfainedly, was circumcised and joyned himselfe to the house of *Israel*.

In the morning all things being ended according as *Iudeth* had directed, and that the *Bethulians* were come downe by bands, unto the straits of the mountaines, the *Assyrians* seeing them, sent to their Captaines, who went to the Governours and Rulers, and came to the Generalls tent, and intreated them to waken *Olofernes*. For these slaves (said they) are come downe against us unto battle. Then went *Bagoas* unto the Tent doore and knocked, for he had thought hee slept with *Iudeth*, but when none answered, hee opened the doore and went into the chamber, and found him cast upon the floore, and his head was taken from him. Therefore he cryed with a loud voyce, and after went into the Tent of *Iudeth*, but found her not, and then he ranne unto the Captaines and people, with a loud acclamation, and said, a woman of the *Hebrewes* hath brought shame upon the hoast of King *Nabuchodonosor*, for behold *Olofernes* lyeth upon the ground, without an head, which when they heard, their hearts were wonderfully troubled, and there was a great noyse through the army.

The *Assyrians* disheartned.

So that feare and trembling fell upon them all, and as men amazed, they fled every way both

both by the Valleyes, and the Mountaines, then the children of *Israel* rushed out upon them: And *Ozias* sent to all the Coasts of *Iudea*, that all should come freely upon the enemy to destroy them. Which when they heard, they fell upon them together, they came also from *Ierusalem* and the mountaines (for they were told what was done in the Campe of their enemies, and they that were in *Galahad*, and *Galilee*, chased them with a great slaughter, till they came to *Damascus*; and the rest of them of *Bethulia*, fell upon the Campe of *Assur* and spoyled it, and were greatly enritched, and the *Israelites* who returned from the slaughter had the rest, and the Villages, and Cityes, that were in the Mountaines, and the Plaines, had a great booty.

Then *Ioachim* the High Priest, and the Elders of *Ierusalem*, came to see *Iudeth*, and to salute her, and blessed her with one accord, saying, thou art the exaltation of *Ierusalem*, the glory of *Israel*, and the great rejoycing of our Nation; blessed bee thou of the Almighty Lord for ever, and all the people said, *Amen*. And they spoyled the campe for the space of thirty dayes, and gave to *Iudeth* the Tent of *Olofernes*, and all his silver, beds, and basins, and all his stuffe, and she tooke it and laid it upon her Mules, and made ready her Charios, and laide them

The honour done to *Iudeth* for their miraculous deliverance.

thereon, then came all the women of *Iſrael* to ſee her, and bleſſed her, and made a dance amongſt them for her, and ſhee tooke branches in her hand, and gave unto the women which were with her, they alſo crowned her with Ollives, and the maide that was with her, and ſhe went before the people in the dance, and all the men of *Iſrael* followed after in their Armour, with Crownes, and Songs, &c.

Iudeths thankeſgiving

Then *Iudeth* beganne a ſong of thankeſgiving unto the Lord, who had ſaved his people, by ſo great and miraculous a deliverance, and after they went up to *Ieruſalem* to worſhip the Lord, and when the people were pacified, they offered their burnt offerings, and their free offrings, and their gifts, *Iudeth* alſo offered all the ſtuffe of *Oloſernes*, which the people had given her, and gave the Canopie which ſhee had taken from his bed, for an oblation to the Lord, ſo the people rejoyced in *Ieruſalem*, for the ſanctuary, for the ſpace of three moneths, and *Judeth* remained with them: after that every one returned to their owne inheritance, and *Iudeth* went to *Bethulia*, and kept in her owne poſſeſſion, and was for that time honorable in her Country, and many deſired her in marriage, but none had her company all the daies of her life, after *Manaſſes* her husband was dead and gathered to his Fathers.

Her conſtant Widow-hood.

Bur

But ſhe increaſed more and more in honour and waxed old in her husbands houſe, being an hundred and five yeares old, and made her mayde free, and ſhee dyed in *Bethulia*, and they buryed her in the grave of her husband *Manaſſes*, and all the houſe of *Iſrael* lamented her ſeven daies, and before ſhe expired, ſhee diſtributed her goods to all them that were of the next of kin to her husband, and to her owne kindred, and there was none that made the childen of *Iſrael* any more affraid in the dayes of *Iudeth*, nor a long time after.

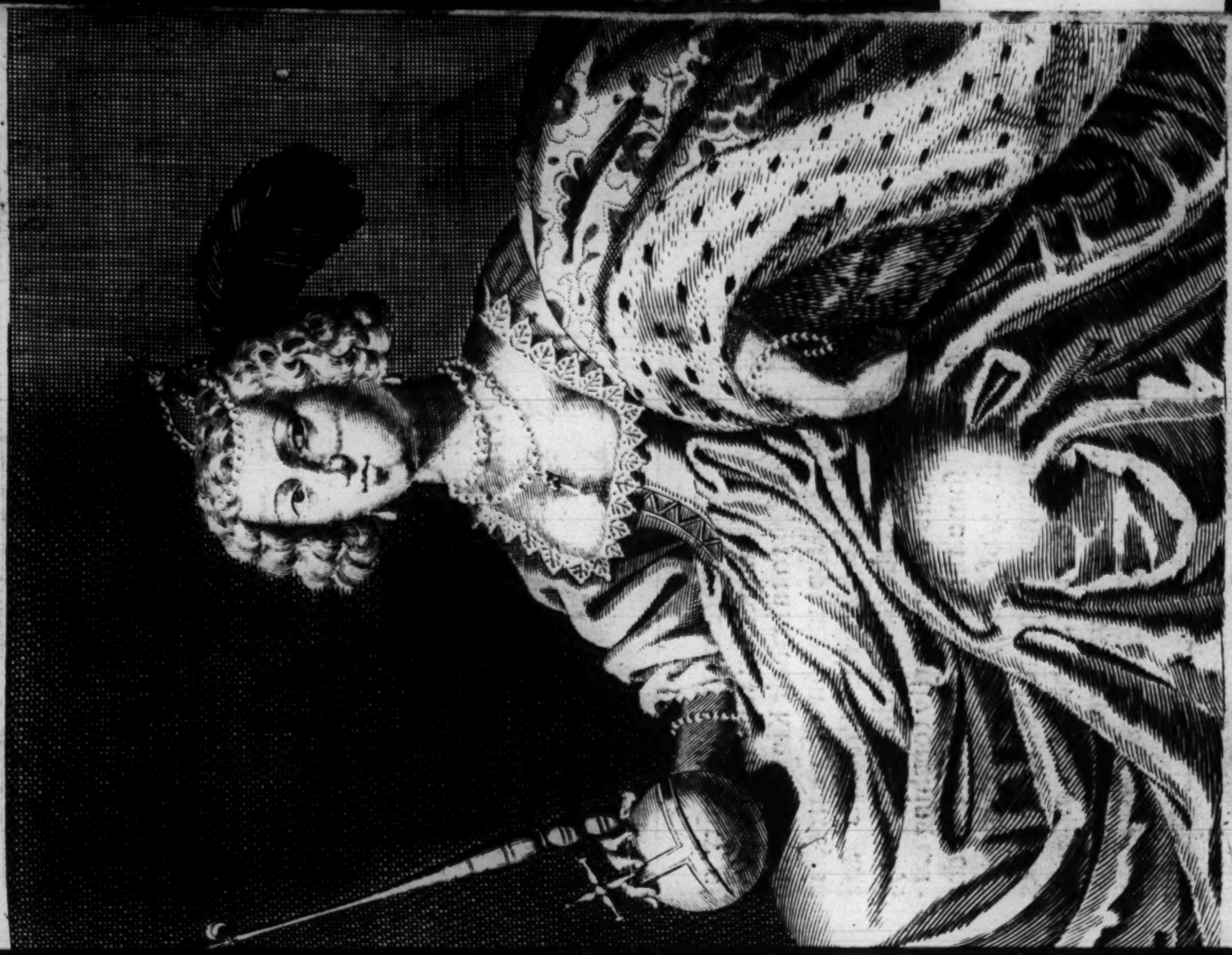
Her age, and death.

ESTHER

IN stead of Vasthi, *a proud insolent Queene,*
Esther, *a captiv'd Virgin is next seene*
In the throne Royall, and being there plac't
By King Ahashuerus *lov'd and grac't,*
Who when all other earths assistance fail'd,
Her beauty so far with the King prevail'd
(Ioyn'd with her prayer, and fasting) she redeemd
All her sad Nation, then, most dis-esteemd.
And for her Vnckle Mordecai, *'cause he*
Denide to Hamman, *both his cap and knee:*
The Agagite, *when he his ruine sought*
Was forc't, to doe him honour above thought.
This God can doe, who, by their prudence sav'd
His chosen people, when they most were brav'd,
And thus destruction threaten'd on the lives
Of the sad Iewes, *their children and their wives*
Powrd on their enemies heads, who shal withstād
When God himselfe, the quarrel takes in hand?
Hamman *a gallowes makes fifty foote high,*
Where he doth threaten to hang Mordecai,
On which he after with his ten sons dy'de,
So sentenc't by the King (the fruites of pride
And swolne ambition) such was their sad fate,
Whilst Mordecai *and she, guide the whole state.*

OF

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OF

ESTHER

A

THIRD WORTHY WOMAN AMONGST THE IEWES.

BEcauſe of the diverſity of names, by which they uſed to title their Kings, and the ſupputation of yeares, in which the *Hebrewes* and the *Greekes* do much vary, divers Authours write diverſly touching *Ahaſhuerus*, ſome thinke him to have beene *Darius* the ſonne of *Hiſtaſpis*, called alſo *Artaxerxes*, but it may appeare by the Prophet *Daniel*, *Chap. 6. v. 1.* and *Chap. 9. v. 1.* that he was *Darius*, ſoveraigne Monarch overthe *Medes*, *Perſians*, and *Chaldeans*, the Sonne

What *Ahaſuerus* was.

Sonne of *Aſtiages*, called alſo *Ahaſuerus*, which was a name of honour, and ſignified, *Great*, *Chiefe*, or *Chiefe head*: who raigned from *India*, even unto *Æthiopia*, over an hundred and ſeven and twenty Provinces.

This *Ahaſuerus* in the third yeare of his raigne, ſate upon his royall throne, in the pallace of *Shuſhan*, and made a great feaſt unto all his Princes and Servants, and to the Captaines, and Governours of the Provinces, to ſhew the riches and glory of his Kingdome, and the honour of his great Majeſty, which continued for the ſpace of an hundred and foureſcore dayes, which time being expired, he made a ſecond feaſt, for the people that were found in the pallace of *Shuſhan*, (which continued ſeven dayes, in the Court of the Garden of the Kings Pallace, under an hanging of white, greene, and blew clothes, faſtened with cords of fine linnen, and purple, in ſilver rings, and pillars of Marble; the beds were of gold, and of ſilver, upon a pavement of porphyre, and marble, and alablaſter, and blew colour, and their drinke was filled in veſſels of gold, and they changed veſſell after veſſell, and there was royall wine in abundance, according to the power of the King; and their drinking was by order, no man was compeld, for the King had given a charge to all the officers of his houſe, that every man ſhould drinke according to his owne pleaſure. The

His feaſt to his Princes.

His feaſt to his people.

Temperance obſerved in feaſting.

Queen *Vasthi* her feast.

The Queene *Vasthi* made also a feast for the women, in the royall house of the King: now it happened that upon the seventh day, which was the last of the feast, that *Ahasuerus* being merry with Wine, commanded the seven chiefe Eunuches, that waited in his presence, to bring the Queene before him, with the Crowne Royall upon her head, that he might shew the Princes, and the People her beauty, for shee was exceeding faire to looke upon: but the Queene refused to come at the Kings sending for, wherefore he was very angry, and his wrath was kindled in him, then the King said to thē wise men, (who knew the times, and had experience in the Law, and the Iudgements:) who were next him, and saw the Kings face, and sate the first in the Kingdome: whose names were *Carshena*, *Shethar*, *Admatha*, *Tarshis*, *Meres*, *Marsena*, and *Memucan*, what shall we doe unto the Queene, according to the Law; because shee hath refused to doe the Kings pleasure, by the Commission of the Eunuches?

Her contempt of the Kings command.

His chiefe Princes.

To which *Memucan* stood up and answered, the Queene *Vasthi*, hath not in this act of disobedience, done evill unto the King onely, but to all the Princes, and to all the people of the Empire, for this act of the Queene, when it shall come abroad unto the women, they shall by her example, despise their husbands

bands, and say, King *Ahasuerus* commanded the Queene *Vasthi* to be brought before him but she denyed to come. So also shall the Princesses of *Persia*, of *Media*, and *Chaldea*, say unto the Princes their Husbands, which shall be the occasion of much despitefulnesse and wrath. Obedience sheweth nurture, but rebellion, corrupt nature, and whosoever obey their Superiours, instruct their Inferiours. The humble and obedient gaine honour, but the stubborne and obstinate, reproofe, obedience formeth peace, establisheth common weales, and prevents disorders; for obedience to the Law, is the maintenance of the Law, &c.

What obedience is.

Now therefore if it please the King, let a Royall decree passe from him, and let it be written amongst the Lawes of *Persia*, and *Media*, (not to be transgressed) that Queene *Vasthi* come no more into his presence, but let the King dispose of her estate to her Companion, who is better, and more obedient then she, which Decree, when it shall be published through all your large Dominions, the women shall give unto their husbands, all due worship and honour, which saying, much pleased the King, and the Princes, and he did after the words of *Memucan*, publishing unto all Nations and Languages, that every man had power to beare rule in his owne house: after these things, when the

A decree against the Queene.

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Kings wrath was appeased, those that ministred unto him, said, let them seeke for the King, beautifull young Virgins, and Officers be appointed through all his Provinces, to bring them unto the pallace of *Shushan*, and the maide that shall best please the King, let her raigne in the stead of *Vashti*, and the saying pleased the King.

Mordecai.

There was at that time in the City of *Shushan*, a Iew, whose name was *Mordecai*, (which implyeth *bitter*, or *Contrition*,) who was the sonne of *Iair*, the sonne of *Shimei*, the sonne of *Kish*, a man of *Iemini*, who had beene carryed away in the captivity from *Ierusalem*, with *Ieconia* King of *Iudah*, by *Nebuchadnezzar* King of *Babell*, who then had in his tuition *Esther*, whom some call *Hester*, or *Hadassah*, his Vnckles daughter, who was an Orphant without Father or Mother, and was very faire and beautifull: now when many Virgins were brought together, into the pallace, under the hand of *Hege*, one of the Kings Eunuches, *Esther* was found amongst them, and the Maide pleased him, and shee found favour in his sight. Therefore hee caused her things for purification to bee given her speedily, and seven comely maides out of the Kings house to attend her: but shee did not shew this to her kindred or people, for *Mordecai* had charged her to the contrary.

Esther or *Hadassah.*

Esther received into the pallace.

Now

Now when the course of *Esther*, the daughter of *Abihail*, the Vnckle of *Mordecai*, came that she should goe into the King, shee desired nothing but what *Hege* gave unto her, and she found favour in the eyes of all that beheld her, who was taken in unto the King, who loved her above all the women, so that he set the Crowne of the Kingdome upon her head, and made her Queene in the stead of *Vasthi*, and made a great feast unto all his Princes, and his servants, and called it the feast of *Esther* after her name, and gave rest unto all his Provinces, and great gifts according to the power of a King. In these dayes when *Mordecai* sate in the Kings gate, too of the Kings Eunuches, whose names were *Bigthan* and *Teresh*, which kept the doore of the Chamber, conspired together and intended to lay hands on the King *Ahasuerus*, which was knowne unto *Mordecai*, and he told it to Queene *Esther*, and she certified the King thereof, in *Mordecha's* name. And when inquisition was made, it was found to be so, therefore they were both hanged on a tree, and this was written in the Chronicles in the presence of the King.

Esther crowned Queene.

Treason against the King discovered by *Mordecai*.

After all these things, it pleased the great King *Ahasuerus*, to exalt *Haman*, the sonne of *Hammedatha*, the *Agagite*, and set his seate above al the Princes that were with him, insomuch that all the Kings servants that were at

The exaltation of *Haman*.

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the gate at his going out, and comming in, bowed unto him, and did him reverence, (for ſo the King had commanded) *Mordecai*, onely bended not the knee, nor made unto him any obeyſance. To whom the Kings ſervants ſaid, why tranſgreſſeſt thou the Kings commandement? but he harkned not unto them, therefore they told *Haman* of *Mordecai*, and withall that he was of the nation of the Iewes. Which when he underſtood, he was full of indignation and wrath, and thinking it too little, to lay his hands on *Mordecai* onely, he ſought to deſtroy all the Iewes, which were in the dominions of *Ahaſuerus*, and to ſweepe them from the face of the earth, and to that purpoſe hee came unto the King and ſaid: There is a people ſcattered and diſperſed amongſt the nations throughout all the Provinces of thy Kingdomes, and their lawes are diverſe from all other people, neither obſerve they their Kings lawes, nor is it his profit to ſuffer them: Therefore let it be written that they be deſtroyed, and I will pay ten thouſand tallents of ſilver by the hands of them that take charge of the buſineſſe, to bring into the Kings treaſury.

Hamans purpoſe utterly to ſupplant the Iewes.

To whom the King (taking the Ring from his finger, and giving it unto *Haman*,) ſaid let the ſilver be thine, and the people thine, to doo with them as it ſhall ſeeme good in thine

thine eyes. Then were the Kings Scribes called, and they writ according to all things which *Haman* did dictate unto them, unto the Captaines, and Chiefe Officers in every Province, and the Letters were sealed with the Kings Signet, and sent by Posts, into all the Provinces, to roote out, kill, and destroy, all the Iewes, young and old, children and women, in one day, namely, the thirteenth of the moneth *Adar*, which is the twelfth moneth, and to spoyle them as a prey, and the Posts (compelled by the Kings Commandement) went forth, and the writing was given at the pallace of *Shushan*, and the King and *Haman* sate drinking together, but the Iewes that were in the City, were all at that time in great perplexity and trouble.

The decree sealed for the destruction of the Iewes.

Which when it was related unto *Mordecai*, he rent his cloathes, and put on sacke-cloth and ashes, and went into the middest of the City and cryed out with a great cry, and a bitter: and then came before the Kings gate but was not suffered to enter, being clothed in sacke-cloth, and in every Province and place where the Commission was read, there was great sorrow, and fasting, and weeping, and mourning, and many of the Iewes lay in sacke-cloth and ashes, then *Esthers* maids and the Eunuches, told all these things unto her, for which she was very heavy, and sent rayment to cloathe *Mordecai*, and to take

Mordecaies sorrow for his people

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his ſack-cloth from him, but he received it not, then the Queene called *Hatach* the Eunuch, and gave him a commandement to goe unto *Mordecai*, and to know of him, what and why ſuch things were? ſo *Hatach* went forth and met him at the gate, to whom *Mordecai* punctually related all that had happened, even to the leaſt circumſtance, and gave him the coppy of the writing, to ſhew unto *Eſther*, and charged her by him, that ſhe ſhould goe in to the King, and make humble ſupplication for her and her people.

Eſthers firſt knowledge thereof.

Now when the Eunuch had delivered unto her the Coppy of the Commiſſion, and all that *Mordecai* had ſaid unto him, ſhee commanded him to returne unto him and ſay, that whoſoever man or woman came to the King, into the inner Court not being called, there is a law of his, that all ſuch ſhall dye, except him to whom the King ſhall hold up his golden Scepter, that he may live. Now (ſaide ſhee) I have not beene called to come before the King theſe thirty dayes, ſo hee certified *Mordecai* of all the words which Queene *Eſther* had ſpoken, who ſaid, that they ſhould anſwer her againe thus. Thinke not with thy ſelfe that thou ſhalt eſcape in the Kings houſe more then all the reſt of thy Nation, for if thou holdeſt thy peace at this time, comfort and deliverance, ſhall appeare to us from ſome other place and perſon, but thou and thy

thy Fathers houſe ſhall aſſuredly periſh, yet who knoweth, but thou art come into the Kingdome for ſuch a purpoſe? Then *Eſther* commanded him to go backe againe to *Mordecai*, and anſwer him thus: goe and aſſemble all the Iewes in *Shuſhan*, and faſt yee for me and neither eate nor drinke any thing, for the ſpace of three dayes, and nights, I alſo and my Maides will faſt likewiſe, and afterward I will goe in to the King, which is againſt the Law, and if I periſh, I periſh, which having heard, *Mordecai* departed, and did according to all that the Queene had commanded him.

A Queene by her reſolution

And on the third day ſhe put on her Royall apparell, and ſtood in the Court of the Kings pallace within, over againſt the houſe, and the King ſate upon his throne of Majeſty, who when hee ſaw *Eſther* the Queene ſtanding in the Court, ſhee found favour in his ſight, and he held out the golden Scepter that was in his hand, ſo ſhee drew neere, and touched the toppe of the Scepter, to whom the King ſpake, and ſaide, what wilt thou Queene *Eſther*, and what is thy requeſt? It ſhall be granted thee, even to the halfe of my kingdome: Who humbly bowing unto him ſaid, if it pleaſe your high Majeſty, let the King and *Haman* come this day unto the banquet that I have prepared for them. To whom the King anſwered, goe and cauſe *Ha-*

Eſther grac't by the King.

man

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man to make haste, that he may come to the banquet of Queene *Esther*, at which when they were sate; the King said what is thy request? (I speake it againe) it shall bee performed, even to the halfe of my Kingdome: To whom she replyed. If I have found favour in the sight of the King, and that it please him to grant my request; let the King and *Haman* come to the banquet that I shall to morrow make ready, and then I will declare what my petition is to the King.

The King and *Haman* invited to her banquet.

So *Haman* departed thence joyfully, but when he found *Mordecai* standing in the gate and that hee stood not up nor mooved unto him, he was mightily incensed against him. Notwithstanding, for that time hee refrained himselfe, and when he came home hee sent and invited his friends in the presence of *Zeresh* his wife: and *Haman* told to them of the glory of his riches, and the multitude of his children, and all the honours to which the King had exalted him, and that hee had set him above all the Princes, and servants of the King, adding moreover that *Esther* the Queen suffered no man to come unto the banquet with the King save himselfe, and to morrow, saith he, I am invited, but all this doth nothing; lease mee, whilst I see stubborne *Mordecai* sit at the gate of the pallace Then said *Zeresh* his wife and all his friends unto him, let there be made a tree of fifty cubits

Haman's hate to *Mordecai*.

Hamans pride and confidence.

bits high, and to morrow ſpeake unto the King, that *Mordecai*, may be hanged thereon, then ſhalt thou goe joyfully with the King to the banquet, and the motion pleaſed *Haman*, who cauſed the gibbet to be erected.

Now it happened that the ſame night, that the King ſlept not quietly, and therefore commanded the Bookes of the Chronicles to be read before him, in which it was found written, what *Mordecai* had told of *Bigthan* and *Tereſh*, the Kings Eunuches, keepers of the doore, who ſought to lay violent hands on the King. Which having heard, hee demanded what honour, or what dignity had beene done unto him for that ſervice? to whom it was anſwered by his ſervants that nothing at all had beene done for him: He thinking it moſt unworthy his imperiall dignity, to receive ſo great a benefit as his life, and not to reward it, asking what one of note was in the Court? (now *Haman* was newly come into the Inner Court of the Kings pallace, to ſpeake unto him that *Mordecai* might be hanged on the tree which he had prepared for him) and his ſervants ſaid, *Haman* ſtandeth in the Court, and the King ſaid, let him come in, who no ſooner appeared before him, but *Ahaſuerus* ſpake unto him and ſaid: what ſhall be done unto the man whom the King will honour? then

Gods providence to preſerve his people.

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Haman thinking in his heart, to whom would the King doe honour more then to my selfe? answered. To him whom the King will honour, let them bring forth Royall apparell, such as the King useth to weare, and the Horse on which hee rideth, and let the Crowne Royall be set upon his head, and let the rayment and the Horse be delivered by the hand of one of the Kings most noble Princes, and let them apparel the man whom the King will honour, and cause him to ride upon the Horse through the City, and proclame before him, saying: thus shall it be done unto the man whom the King will honour.

Pride catcht in her owne net.

Then said the King to *Haman*, goe speedily and take the rayment and the Horse, (as thou hast saide) with the royall Crowne and doe so unto *Mordecai* the Iew, and see that thou let nothing faile of what thou hast spoken: which how unpleasing it was to the *Agagite*, may be easily conjectured, since he was made the Minister, and servant to doe such grace and honour to the man, whom of all the men living he most hated, but man purposeth and God disposeth, who confoundeth the wicked in the mallice of their hearts, and recompenseth the innocence of the Righteous and upright man, as well in the justice of his cause, as to give the world a testimony how he never suffreth the innocent

The case is altered with *Haman*.

to

to fall, nor the godly to periſh.

What envy is

Wee finde by proofe infallible, that envy ayming at others, ſtill woundeth her ſelfe, ſhee is blinde and can doe nothing but diſpraiſe vertue, ſhe is the ſlime and Impoſtume of the ſoule, a venome, a poyſon which conſumeth the fleſh, and dryeth up the marrow in the bones, it is a ſickneſſe growing from other mens happineſſe, ſhee barketh at the ſtarres, and ſpurnes at that which ſhe cannot reach, ſhe is imagined by the Poets to dwell in a darke cave, to be pale, leane, and looking a ſquint, full of gall, never rejoycing but in other mens harmes, ever unquiet, and continually tormenting her ſelfe, ſhee maketh the body to be ill diſpoſed, and is called the feaver-hepticke of the Spirit, and may be thus diſtinguiſhed from hatred, the one is ſecret, the other is open, and as griefe is a diſeaſe of the body, ſo is ſhee a ſickeneſſe of the ſoule. Shee alwayes waites at vertues elbow, but glory in the end erecteth that, which envy in the beginning ſeekes to depreſſe, as may appeare by the ſequell.

Honour done to *Mordecai.*

For *Haman*, whether pleaſed or diſpleaſed, was forced to take the rayment and the Horſe, and brought him mounted through the ſtreetes of the City, and proclamed before him, thus ſhall it be done to him whom the King will honour, which done *Mordecai* went againe to the Kings gate, but

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Haman haſted home to his houſe mourning, and his head covered, and told unto *Zereſh* his wife, and to all his friends what had befalne him, to whom (after ſome pauſe) they replyed: If *Mordecai* be of the ſeede of the Iewes, before whom thou haſt begunne to fall, thou ſhalt not prevaile againſt him, but ſhall aſſuredly fall before him, and whilſt they were yet talking with him, came the Kings Eunuches and invited him unto the banquet.

Eſthers requeſt to the King.

So the King and *Haman* ſate downe with Queene *Eſther*, and the King ſaid againe unto her, what is thy petition, that it may be given to thee? and what is thy requeſt? who anſwered and ſaid, if I have found favour in thy ſight O King, and if it ſo pleaſe his high Majeſty, let my life be given me at my petition, and the lives of my people at my requeſt. For wee are ſold, I and my people to be deſtroyed, to be ſlaine, and to periſh, but if wee were ſold for ſervants, and handmaides, I ſhould have held my tongue, and beene ſilent, although the adverſary could not profit the King ſo much by his mallice, as hee ſhould hinder him by the loſſe of my people. Then King *Ahaſuerus* ſaide unto Queene *Eſther*, who is he? or where is hee that preſumeth to doe thus? who anſwered againe, the adverſary and enemy is this wicked *Haman*, at which words *Haman* was ſtartled.

led and ſore afraid, before the King and the Queene, then the King aroſe from the banquet of wine in his wrath: and who knoweth not, but that the anger of a Prince, is like the lightning from the Eaſt, and the threats of a King like the noyſe of thunder, and went into the Pallace Garden, and *Haman* ſtood up to the Queene, to make requeſt for his life, for his heart failed him, becauſe he ſaw there was a miſchiefe prepared for him from the King.

Hamans pride turned into baſe feare.

Who when hē returned from the Garden, into the houſe where they had drunke wine, *Haman* was falne upon the bed where the Queene ſate, at which hee being incenſed, ſaid, and will he force the Queene alſo before me in the houſe? which words were no ſooner uttered, but thoſe which were attendants on the King covered *Hamans* face, which was the manner of the *Perſians*, when any one was out of the Princes favour: then *Harbonah* one of the chiefe Eunuches, ſaide in the preſence of the King, behold, there ſtandeth yet the tree in *Hamans* houſe, fifty cubits high, which *Haman* had prepared for *Mordecai* that ſpake good for the King, who ſaid let him be hanged thereon, ſo they hanged *Haman* on the tree which he had prepared for *Mordecai*, and then the Kings wrath was appeaſed.

Haman hanged on the tree prepared for *Mordecai*.

The ſame day did King *Ahaſuerus*, give

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the house of *Haman* to Queene *Esther*, and *Mordecai* came and stood before the King, for the Queene had told him, of what neere alliance he was unto her, and the King tooke off his Ring, which he had before taken from *Haman*, and gave it unto *Mordecai*, and *Esther* set him over the house of *Haman*, and shee spake yet more before the King, and fell prostrate at his feete weeping, and besought him that he would utterly abolish all those wicked decrees of *Haman* the *Agagite*, and those inhumane devices, which he had imagined against her people, and the King held his golden Scepter towards her, and shee arose from the earth, and stood before him and said, if it please the King, and that it may be acceptable unto him, let it be written that those Letters of *Haman* the sonne of *Ammedatha*, be revoked, which he wrote concerning the destruction of my Nation, throughout all the Kings Provinces, for how shall I suffer, to see the evill that shall come unto my people? or how can I indure the depopulation of my Kindred.

Esther petitioneth for the Iewes.

And the King said unto the Queene, and to *Mordecai*, behold, I have given *Esther* the house of *Haman*, whom they have hanged upon the tree, because hee presumed to lay hands upon the Iewes, write ye also for them as it liketh you in my name; and seale it with my Ring, for the writings are written in my name,

The decree against the Iewes renounced.

name, and ſealed with my Ring, may no man revoke. Then were the Kings Scribes called who wrote according to al that *Mordecai* did dictate unto them, unto the Iewes and to the Princes, and Captaines, and Governours of the Provinces, which were from *India* even unto *Æthiopia*, an hundred and ſeven and twenty Provinces, and unto every Province in ſuch Letters and Language as was uſed amongſt the people, that lived therein, which having ſealed with the Kings Ring, he ſent them by poſts on Horſebacke, and thoſe that rode upon beaſts of price, as *Dromidaries*, and *Mules*, in which the King granted liberty to the Iewes, that in what Cities ſoever they were reſident to aſſemble themſelves together, and ſtand for their lives, and to roote out and deſtroy all the power of that people, and that province which vexed them both men, women, and children, and to make ſpoile of their goods; ſo the poſts went forth, to execute the Kings Commandement, and the decree was given in *Shuſhan* the pallace.

Liberty granted to the Iewes.

Then *Mordecai* went out from the King in Royall apparell, of blew, and white, and with a great Crowne of gold upon his head, and with a garment of fine linnen, and purple, and the Iewes in the City rejoyced and were glad, to whom was come light, and joy, and gladneſſe, and honour, and in all and

Mordecaies royall apparel

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and every Province, and in all and every City, and place, where the Kings Commandement and Decree was read, there was great rejoycing, a feaſt and a good day, and many of the people of the Land became Iewes, for the feare of the Nation fell upon them.

Now when this Decree grew neare to be put in execution, in the day that their enemies hoped to have power over them. It is worthy obſervation, that Gods great providence, turneth the joy of the wicked into ſorrow, and the teares of the godly into gladneſſe, for the Iewes gathered themſelves together into their Cities, throughout all the Dominions of King *Ahaſuerus*, to lay hands on ſuch as ſought their dammage, and no man durſt withſtand them, for the feare of them fell upon all the people, and the Rulers of the Provinces, Princes, Captaines, and Officers of the King, Exalted the Iewes, did them honour and ſhowed them friendſhip, for the feare of Queene *Eſther* and *Mordecai* was upon them. For he ſtill grew in favour, power, and honour, greater and greater. Thus the Iewes ſmote all their enemies with the ſword, with ſlaughter, and deſtruction, and what ſeemed pleaſing in their owne eyes unto all thoſe who had conſpired their death, by the inſtigation of wicked *Haman:* At *Shuſhan* they ſlew five hundred men, as alſo

The Iewes revenged upon their enemies.

alſo the ten ſonnes of *Haman*, but they laid not their hands on the ſpoyle, and their number was brought unto the King.

Who ſaid unto Queene *Eſther*, thy people have ſlaine in *Shuſhan* the pallace, five hundred men, and the ten ſonnes of *Haman*, what have they done in the reſt of the Provinces? and what is thy petition further, that it may be given thee? or what is thy requeſt moreover, that it may be performed unto thee? then ſaid *Eſther*, if it pleaſe the King, let it be granted alſo, that they may hang upon the tree, *Hamans* ten ſonnes, and the King gave preſent order that it ſhould be ſo done. The Iewes alſo that were in *Shuſhan*, aſſembled themſelves upon the foureteenth day of the moneth *Adar*, and ſlew of their enemies three hundred men, but they laid not their hands on the ſpoyle, and the reſt of the Iewes that were in the Kings provinces, aſſembled themſelves and ſtood up for their lives, and ſlew them that hated them, ſeventy and five thouſand, but on the ſpoyle laid they no hand. So they kept ſolemne, the foureteenth and the fifteenth dayes of the moneth *Adar*, (which was the twelfth moneth) in memory of their great deliverance, by the hand of *Eſther*, which dayes were turned unto them from ſorrow unto joy, and from mourning into a glad ſeaſon, to keepe them as dayes of ſolemnity, and feaſting, in which they

Hamans ten ſons hanged.

A memorall for their great deliverance.

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ſent preſents every man unto his neighbour, and gifts to the poore. Thus raigned ſhee a bleſſed Mother in *Iſrael*, and *Mordecai* was the ſecond man in the Kingdome, next to *Ahaſhuerosh*, who was great amongſt the Iews, and accepted of his Brethren, who procured the wealth of his people, and ſpake peaceably unto all his ſeede, and whoſe dignity and honours, done unto him by the King, are written at large in the Booke of the Chronicles of the Kings of *Media*, and *Perſia*.

OF

THE THREE WORTHIE WOMEN AMONG THE HEATHEN

Whose Names are,

Bunduca.
Penthisilæa.
Artimethia.

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BVNDVCA

HOw much O Brittaine, *are we bound to thee*
Mother, and Nurse of magnanimity:
Of which thou from antiquity hast lent
Vnto all ages famous president,
Witnes this Britiſh *Queen, whoſe maſculine ſpirit*
Shall to all future, glorious fame inherit,
Beyond all tongues or pens, who may be proud,
Not thunders voyce, can ſpeake it ſelf more loud,
Of whom, although our moderne Authors wrote
But ſparingly, leaſt they ſhould ſeeme to dote
Too much upon their Natives, forraigne inke
Hath beene ſo laviſh, it would make man thinke
Her valour inexpreßible; Tacitus
Made her his ample theame, and to diſcuſſe,
Her gifts, were Dio's *labour:* Xiphiline,
(With many others) made her acts divine,
As above all womans performance farre,
To whom I onely leave this Character.
This Britiſh *Queen whom juſt incenſment fires,*
Againſt the Roman *Monarchy conſpires,*
And her revenge more hotly to purſue,
Of their beſt ſouldiers foureſcore thouſand ſlew.
Whoſe name all other glories might tranſcend
Had not adverſe fate croſt her in the end.

OF

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THE FIRST OF THE THREE WOMEN WORTHIES AMONGST THE HEATHEN CALLED BVNDVCA.

THis *Bunduca* (cald alſo by ſeverall Authours, *Boodicia*, *Boudicea*, *Voadica*, and *Bowndvica*) was the dowager Queen, of *Praſutagus*, King of the *Iceni* a Province which contained foure ſhires in *England*, and was one of the prime of the Sceptarchy, who all the time of his raigne remained in amity with the *Romans*,

Romans, and was reckoned amongst their ſociall Kings, who having diſpoſed of his kingdome to *Nero Cæſar*, (then Emperour) and to his owne two daughters, intending, that having *Cæſar* their guardian, and in hope of his favour towards them (receiving a childs part) that they ſhould be Queenes of their owne ſhires, or co-partners after their Mother, which being ratified by his laſt will and teſtament, he deceaſed.

Praſutagus maketh *Cæſar* co-heire with his Queene and daughters

But the daughters, (poore Ladies) found but a ſorry partnerſhip, where the Lion was to make the partition: For *Neroes* Captaines and Officers, exerciſed intollerable violence throughout the Kingdome, and not the leaſt upon them, for the Pallace of *Praſutagus* their Father, as alſo his great Riches, which were abundant, and long in gathering, together with his whole Realm, was not received into cuſtody, for the good of the Orphans, nor *Neroes* part ſequeſtered, and laid apart as a bequeſt and legacy, but that, and all that which belonged to the Virgins was ranſackt, and made a meere booty: they alſo that were of the blood Royall, and kinſmen to the King, were no better reckoned of, then priſoners and vaſſals, ſurpriſed in the warre, and held in the nature of ſlaves and bondmen.

The unjuſt proceeding of the *Romans*.

Theſe injuſt beginnings, preſſing in the firſt place, were ſeconded by others farre more barbarous

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barbarous, and villanous, for the too Princely ſiſters, being yet under the wing of their Mother, were vitiated, and irrecoverably diſhonoured in their bodies, and *Bunduca* her ſelfe, their infortunate mother, full of moſt juſt griefe and wrath, and all the tempeſtuous paſſions which embaſed nobility, or violated nature can ſuggeſt, was thought to bleede in perſon under ſmarting whips, and cutting laſhes, nor to be priviledged from being forced and raviſhed by the laſcivious *Romans*: of all which inhumane violences, ſhe after in an Oration made unto her Army, grievouſly complained, but before I enter further into her Hiſtory, I will give a lively deſcription of her perſon and quality.

Their barbarous luſt and cruelty.

This *Bunduca* or *Bondicia* the Widdow of *Praſutagus* was not as ſome have deſcribed her a martiall *Boſſe*, or *Amazonian* Gianteſſe, but tall of ſtature, and moderately fat and corpulent, her face excellently comely, yet withall incomparably terrible, her complexion very faire and beautifull, which who will wonder at in a Lady borne in *Brittaine*? her copious treſſes flowing about her ſhoulders, and dangling in compaſſe even to her knees, were of a moſt bright yellow, though by her complection, her conſtitution might ſeeme to be cold, yet her noble actions declared that choller had the predominance in her, even to aduſtion, her eyes were ſparkling

Bundula's perſon and condition.

ſharpe

sharpe and piercing, her tongue shrill and harsh, as her person was tall and great, her progenitors, Kings in *Brittaine*, and as it may be Heralisd, discended even from mighty *Cassibiline* himselfe.

Now the generall reasons (besides those particular before alledged) which made the *Brittaines* to attempt the massacre of the *Romans*, were great and many; a deepe contempt of *Nero* was one, for that imboldned his Officers to doe wrong, and drove the sufferers to dispaire of an orderly redresse; some assigne too principall causes. The confiscation of goods, and *Senecaes* intollerable usuries, and *Bunduca's* quarrell to be the chiefe, which prepared the *Brittaines* for an open hostility: now in the absence of *Suetonious Paulinus*, who with his forces was busie in taking in the Isle of *Nerva*, or *Anglesee*, upon an earnest desire to annex it to the rest of the Empire, (which *Suetonius* was *Neroes* Leifetenant in *Brittaine*, and commanded in chiefe over all the *Roman* forces) *Bunduca* taking the advantage of his employment, in a place so farre remote from them; interpreted it as a good Omen, sent from Heaven, which gave her fit opportunity to assemble the *Brittaines* her friends to a suddaine insurrection, their conventions were first private to avoid all suspition, and after publicke to defie all prevention.

Reasons inducing the *Brittaines* to rebell against the *Romans*.

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Their first insurrection.

Now the forwardneſſe of the Dowager Queene, unlockt all hearts and tongues amongſt themſelves, and whilſt every one laide open their griefes which in telling, kindly, they all agree to riſe with her in armes: as for the ſworne covenants betweene the *Romans* and the *Brittaines*, they are adnihilated and broken: the ſword is made the Iudge and Vmpire, to decide all cauſes betwixt them; Right, and common liberty, the maine of their quarrell; and confuſion, ſpoyle, and thirſt of blood, the ſucceſſe of their combuſtion: One hundred and twenty thouſand men appeared openly for warre at *Bunduca's* muſters, being out of all the *Britiſh* Kingdome a ſtrange effect, of a cloſe and ſudden conſpiracy.

A royall army

Her habit in battle.

Now *Bunduca*, the head and life of theſe revolted *Brittaines* came forth in ſtate, attended with the chiefe of that conſpiracy, her body cloathed in a deepe and full gathered garment, embroydered with divers collours, all over, about her necke a chaine of great wreathed linkes of gold, upon her ſhoulders, ſhee wore a military cloake, of a thicke wrought mantle, buttond before, her faire goodly treſſes flowing in length downe her backe, ſerved in the ſtead of a vaile or golden cover to all the reſt, and ſuch was her attire. Shee held more over with the one hand in the lap of her gowne a young Haire or Leveret

veret as a miſtery, and in the other a Lance for terrour; upon her head ſhe wore an helmet with a Crowne, and riſing from thence a goodly plume of feathers, and thus acoutred ſhee takes her ſtand upon a ſquare hillocke of turfs riſing after the faſhion of a *Roman* tribunall in field, the place where the campe was then, is ſuppoſed to be either in *Marſhland*, or in the Iſle of *Ely*, amongſt all thoſe in the *Iceni* Country, a place of the moſt ſafety: her ſelfe in her owne perſon being moſt conſpicuous, had her naturall tallneſſe, ſo holpen out with the advantage of that earthy ſtage, mounted upon the levell flatneſſe of the open Land, that ſhe eaſily over lookt all their heads, whilſt their eies were intentive upon her, the effects of whoſe Oration to her people, are theſe as I have gathered them from a worthy and very learned Authour.

The place where ſhe incamped.

The *Romans* are few and ſtrangers, the *Brittaines* are domeſticke and many: the *Romans* have their Helmets, and Curaces, which loade them with their brazen weight, and render them unapt for purſuite; the *Brittaines* have neither Helmets nor Curaces, but Swords, and Bucklers, and Darts, which are not burdenſome: The *Romans* truſt to their wals, trenches, and parapets, which conſiſting of Oaken ſtubs, one fretted and woven into another, doe ſhew them as ſhut up in

The effect of her Oration to her ſouldiers.

boxes. The *Brittaines* have their tents in the open field, and for their defence Mariſhes, Bogges, and Mountaines. The *Romans* muſt have their ſhady bowers, houſes over head, bread of ground Corne, Wine, and Oyle, or elſe they cannot continue in the Army: the *Brittaines* brooke hunger and thirſt, cold and heate, when any roote or ſtocke ſerves them for food: water will quench their thirſt, and every tree is to them a Roofe, or Canopy.

The *Romans* ſow Corne, and are handicraft men; the *Brittaines* have learned nothing, but to fight: the *Romans* muſt have their warme bathes, their catamites, their dainty fare, and their bodyes ſuppled with oyle; the *Brittaines* uſe none of theſe, but have their wives, and other things in common, and count all children their owne, which makes the females as valiant as the men: the *Romans* are inſolent, injuſt, inſatiable, and worthy to be the ſlaves unto bungling Fidlars: the *Brittaines* by ſuch baſe fellowes are wronged and overborne: the *Romans* who ſo long have indured the yoke of their Lady and Miſtreſſe, Madam *Nero*, (for who can thinke him to be a man?) deſerve to continue ſlaves ſtill. The *Brittaines* have heretofore beene free, and though others ſhould be ſo baſe, as to ſpend their dayes under a *Domitia*, or *Neronia*, (fitter names for him then

then any of the maſculine gender) yet it is certainely my laſt reſolution, rather then live baſely, to dye bravely. The *Romans* are Foxes, and Hares, the *Brittaines* are wolves and Greyhounds.

At which word, ſhe ſuffered the Hare to ſlip out, which had all that time beene hid in the folds of her skirt, which they taking for a lucky Omen, ſpent their mouthes in an univerſall ſhout, making both heaven and earth to eccho againe, to the name of *Bunduca*, ſhe accepts of their loving and hearty acclamation, and after thankes given to *Audate*, (the goddeſſe to whom ſhe was chiefely devoted, and the ſame which *Victoria* was amongſt the *Romans*,) ſhe recommended her cauſe to her ſpeciall protection, and when her Oriſons and other Rites were finiſhed, ſhe rideth and leadeth them fiercely on, utterly to extirpate, and roote out with ſword and fire, and all the extremities of warre whatſoever, was *Roman* in *Brittaine*, againſt which for the preſent there could be no prevention or ſtop, the ſuddaine Torrent grew ſo great and violent, and *Camolodunum* felt the firſt miſchiefe of that tempeſt, and periſht under it.

A pretended Omen to ſtir up the ſpirits of her Souldiers.

The goddeſſe *Audate*.

Now *Paulinus Suetonius*, being abſent (as before was ſaid) in the conqueſt of *Angleſee*, he like a provident Governour, tooke not all his Forces along with him, to that undertaking,

The providence of *Paulinus Suetonius*

king but he left both the Provinces and their Borders, full of Legionary Souldiers, and of their Aydes, three men are named to have remained behind. *Catus Decianus* Principall, as being the Steward, Atturney, and Auditor generall of all *Cæsars* profits in *Brittaine*, and the *Romans* call such a man *Procurator*, *Petilinus Cerealis*, who commanded over the ninth Legion, and was quartered about *Gilsborrow*, and *Daintree*, the third *Pœnius posthumus*, Campemaster of the second Legion, (surnamed, *Augusta*, and these two seates, of Legions *Ostorius Scapula*, ordained when hee was Generall here under *Claudius Cæsar*.

Catus Decianus, procurator under *Cæsar*.

Petilius Cerealis.
Pœnius posthumus.
Ostorius Scapule.

The twentieth Legion, as some are of opinion, was not transported hither, till after *Neroes* dayes: yet *Tacitus* writes that the *Vexillaries*, which some read the *Vicesimarians* themselves, (that is, the twentieth Legion) were with *Suetonius* at the great battaile: as for the foureteenth Legion; (of all other in *Brittaine* the most renouned;) there is scarcely any word mentioned concerning it, till the battle against *Bunduca*: now, all the Countries were full of *Roman* Castles, Holds, and Forts, full of dwellings and inhabitants all over, and not at *Camolodunum*, *London*, and *Virolam* onely, though they be solely named for their singular misfortunes: other stayes and affiances they also had which consist-

The strength of the *Romans* in *Brittaine*.

consisted not in Armed power, but in amity, for the *Romans* were too provident, to relye themselves, where they came upon their owne strength wholly, and for that cause made themselves as many Confederates and Friends, as they could possibly with their honour.

In this famous place of *Camolodunum*, *Claudius Cæsar* had placed a Colony of old Souldiers, who did not onely thrust the Natives out of their permitted dwellings, and dispossest them of their Lands, but heightned these wrongs with revilings, tearming them captives and slaves, wherein they much mistooke. For the *Brittaines* were conquered to yeeld, but not to be trod upon, for though force had mastered their strength, yet their naturall indignation remained, and looke how many old souldiers so many new Lords there were, this bred so deepe an hatred, that they began to side with *Bunduca*, as foreseeing that it was no short bondage they were likely to undergoe, but in the purpose of the *Romans*, a perpetuall; this Towne at that season lay open on all sides, having neither wall, ditch, trench, or pallisad, onely the Majesty of the *Roman* name? which was reputed as a wall of Brasse for the defence thereof.

Claudius Cæsar.

The estate of the City at that time.

This place, *Bunduca* suddenly assaulted, as also all other of the *Roman* Souldiers, who lay scattered here and there upon the Frontiers,

tiers, in Forts, and Caſtles, and fencing the Garriſons, ruſht over them with ſuch violence, into the boſome of the Country, as a Sea at a breach; making up with all ſpeede to the Colony it ſelfe, the maine object of their greateſt fury: now, the *Roman* party upon the firſt appearance of danger, had ſent to *Catus Decianus* for ayde, who onely ſpared them two hundred Souldiers, and thoſe not compleatly armed. The Colony it ſelfe with their Wives, Children, and Servants, could not amount to above 20000. yet it was that brave and noble Legion, ſurnamed *Gemina Martia victoria*, firſt planted there by *Claudius Cæſar*, and by him ſtiled *Victricenſia*, but theſe auncient Souldiers, for the ſpace of ten years, living ſecure and in peace, had abandoned the uſe of Armes, and being over mellow, with eaſe and pleaſure, held it enough to watch up and downe with Warders, and trouncheons in their hands, (a faſhion of honour.)

Gemina martia victoria. Victricenſia.

The Souldiers reſiſtance.

The Souldiers being ſo ſuddenly and violently aſſaulted, ſeeing no hope left for a common defence, quit the ſtreetes and market place, and thronged themſelves within the great temple, built by *Claudius*: which in veneration of him was held as a ſanctuary: (but the name of *Nero* the preſent Emperour, was voyde of all honour,) yet all was to no purpoſe; for *Bunduca* being Miſtreſſe

Miſtreſſe of all the Towne at an inſtant, did ſuddenly ſacke and fire whatſoever lay without the walls of the Temple, the aſſault whereof was never intermitted till it was wonne; which hapned upon the ſecond day of the ſiege, then all went to wracke therein, as in the reſt; ſword, fury and fire concurring in the execution: neither was any thing which might be called *Roman*, which force ſpoyled not, or revenge devoured not.

The City demoliſhed.

The *Brittaines* were ſo fleſht with this bloody handſell, that *Bunduca*, or *Bondicia*, underſtanding how *Petilius Cerealis*, who commanded the nieth Legion, was marching to the ſuccour of the Colony, ſhee encounters him, giving in with ſo round and home a charge, that utterly unable to reſiſt, hee was beaten from his ground, and compelled to flye away upon the ſpurre, with his troops of Horſe onely: the Infantry of the Legion being thus left naked, and immediately overlaid, was driven to the earth, and cut in peeces, and not any one taken to mercy; ſhee then fell upon ſuch places as had the fatteſt booties, and leaſt defenſes, upon which they committed many inſolent and bloody outrages.

Bunduca intercepteth the *Roman* expedition.

She proſecuteth her victory.

Whileſt theſe things were thus in agitation, *Suetonius Paulinus* ſenſible of the danger, the whole land ſtood in at that time, he left off the Conqueſt of *Nerva*, or *Angleſee*, and

A carefull Generall.

and through many difficulties with an admirable constancy, through swarmes of enemies, got safe to *London*, but by reason of the weakenesse of his Forces, not able to mainetaine the place, at the rumour of *Bunduca's* approach, he was forced to abandon it, who had no sooner quit the place, but shee suddenly became absolute Mistresse therof, and all therein: then the wild uplandish crew of her irregular troopes, spared nothing, quicke or dead: thirst of revenge in her, and rapine in them, banisht all humanity: the streetes and houses were filled with miserable murders; The wares and goods found ruder Owners, then the right ones, nor did they content themselves with a simple massacre: but they fired the whole City: but whilst they consumed what persons or things it pleased them, they also consumed time to their undoing, which was the cause that they utterly miscarryed.

Rage above reason.

But the same misery that the *Londoners* suffered, befell unto *Virulum*, which was totally over runne by *Bunduca*, and though the Officers, and chiefe of the Towne, were naturall *Brittaines*, yet because they had beene received into the freedome of *Rome*, they gave them equall quarter with the *Romans* not sparing any of them; Where sword and fire (the instruments of all wrath and fury) devoured what rape and robbery had left.

Virulum sackt and spoyled.

left. Nor fewer thousands then ten, (of these foure score which the *Bunducans* slew in all) could probably perish therein.

And thus farre the Actions of that mighty, yet much misgoverned body of her Army, (assembled under a most glorious Title, namely, the recovery of the common liberty, and commanded in chiefe by *Bunduca*) prospered above president; but now being at the top-most height, as well for successe as insolence, it fell suddenly to the ground; neither was it any wonder, in regard of their ill demeanour, and badnesse of their carriage, for there was no quarter allowed, no hope of ransome, (as in other warres,) onely swords, halters, fire, gibbets, they not onely striving to match their oppressors, for wrongs formerly done unto them, but to out-doe them in worse, and greater: for they tooke the most honourable Dames amongst their enemies, stript them naked, then cut of their paps or dugges, and stitcht them to their mouthes, to make them seeme feeding, and after put their bodyes upon stakes, the mens bellyes whom they tooke prisoners, they ript up alive, cut out their bowels, and others they gored upon burning spikes, or sod to death in oyle, or water, cruelties at which barbarisme it selfe might blush, and in themselves most horrible.

The cruell behaviour of the inraged *Brittaines*.

Whilst this brave Championesse and her

people grew ripe for ruine, the *Roman* Generall mainetained retreate, whom shee hotly pursued: but he preferring safe courses, grounded upon reason, before good fortune imagined to happen by chance; when hee beheld the bravery of the woman, maintaining a personall chace upon him, he thought it now was high time, either to redeeme his fame or to dye with honour, and necessity of action, often begets felicity in Action, and a state of feare proveth often a state of guard: the number of his army, some held to be about ten thousand, but with his auxiliary Forces, some voluntaries addicted to the *Roman* faction, and other aides which appertained to the Legions, might make up to the number of nineteene thousand; now concerning the number of men that were in *Bunduca's* army, their nations, qualities and armes, it thus followeth.

The courage of the *Roman* Generall.

The number of *Bunduca's* Army.

Shee had two hundred and thirty thousand fighting men in field, which were assembled from all the parts of the Kingdome, some say that she had in her Campe six thousand armed Ladies, but that is not altogether approved: onely it is probable, that she had Souldiers compleatly armed and light, both horse and foote, with chariots for warre, &c. the Levell or ground, on which the two hosts were imbattelled must of necessity bee a plaine, at the least five or sixe miles over in breadth

Of the place where she incamped.

breadth, and betwixt two woods at either end one, ſome thinke it was upon *Salisbury* Plaine, and ſome further of, beſides *Severne*, but of the two, that which ſeemes to carry the greater credit, that this battle was fought upon the skirts of the Plaine of *Salisbury*, not farre from *Stone hedge*, or *Stonage*, about which place there ſurvive to this age the memorable Relickes of three ancient Camps, diſtinguiſt by the common people by three ſeverall names *Yanesbury* Caſtle, *Dunſhot*, and *Woldsbury*; and notwithſtanding *Veſpatian* was the Founder or Auther of *Yanesbury*, under *Claudius Caſar*, It hinders not, but that *Paulinus Suetonius* might make uſe of it at that time under *Nero*, both as a ſtrength, ready wrought, and a fortunate handſell, by the lucke of ſo great a Commander, and concerning the time of the yeare, it is probably conjectured to be towards Winter, and in the moneth of *September*.

The time of the yeare.

Now the *Roman* Generall like a provident and wiſe Captaine, did principally labour to keepe all his enemies before him, leaſt their number might encloſe or any way oppreſſe him, and therefore he made choiſe of a place, with a wood at his backe, to ſerve as a wall or Bullwarke behind; and ground well ſelected for fight, is no ſmall ſtep to victory: and having thus deviſed for the beſt, and foreſtalled the choyce of the field, he drew

The management of the *Roman* Army.

out his Souldiers, well furniſht, and refreſht, and ſet them in order of battle, deviding the body of his army (within theſe ſtraights) into three wards or bands, ſo that hee might fight at once, and in front quite through, the middle ward, or maine conſiſted on ſuch as were armed with Helmets, and Breſt plates, each of them ballancing too or three piles, or darting Iavelings in their hands, plated with Iron, which they could deliver with ſuch violence to ſtrike through a Corſlet, and ſometimes the Armour, and Man together.

The faſhion of their Targets.

Every one had alſo a Target, either ovall, or round, or ſquare and hollow, about thirty inches thwart, and about fifty long, with a broad *Spaniſh* ſword, which hung ſomewhat off behinde, the blade not much above two foote in length, but of excellent temper, fine and thin, able to lop of limbes, and beſides very ſharpe and poynant; their troopes of horſe ſtood ready in winges; the ordinary proportion to a Legion, was but three hundred, which they divided into two maine bodies, and ſubdivided by thirties into *Cornets*, indeed they were all ſo carefully diſpoſed, that fighting all cloſe together, they might at once be inpenitrable, and invincible: then the Generall paſſing from Company to Company, inſpiring them with courage, by the life of his preſence, and power

The proportion of a legion

of

of his language, which done (as my Authour ſaith) he prepared himſelfe for a Grave or a Garland.

Bunduca in the battle.

On the contrary part Queene *Bunduca* brings up her two hundred and thirty thouſand men, and caſting aſide the ſoftneſſe of her ſex, ſhe performes in perſon all the duties of a moſt vigilent and diligent Chiefetaine, and being mounted in an open Chariot, with her two raviſht daughters, (the objects of compaſſion, and with all a ſpurre, to their greater fury) ſhe rideth about the Plaine, and marſhalleth her Army, even to the laſt man, arranging all her ſeverall Nations, into ſeverall Battalions: the Front of her battle extended it ſelfe to five or ſixe miles out right, and the frame thereof was ſemicircular, as meaning to incloſe them, and before this huge, and wide ſpread battle of the *Brittaines*, Chariots of warre were placed, with ſharpe ſithes, ſtanding out to mow downe their enemies.

The order of her battles.

Againſt the maine body of the *Roman* Battalia, ſhe ſet her Corſlet men, ſuch as were whole armed, behind ſhee placed the Carriages, walling the backe of her Battala's with Waggons, Waines, and Carts, in which the *Britiſh* Wives and Women, ſtood as ſpectators; of the preſuppoſed victory, neither was ſhee more wanting to her peoples incouragement, then to their diſpoſure for fight, her perſon

Her incouraging of her Souldiers.

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perſon, conſpicuity, and poſtures in ſpeaking, adding to the life of her words, for riding about from one embatteld people to another, ſhe turned her ſelfe to them all, in her open Chariot, Royally accommodated, preſenting unto them her owne juſt quarrell, with the miſerable fortunes of her Princely daughters, who ſate with her in ſight, (a lively and ſtirring inſtigation to revenge) this done, by giving the word ſhee prepared for battle.

The beginning of the battle.

The firſt aſſault beganne with ſhrill ſounds and clamours, but quickly to be dampt with the grones of the dying: on the contrary *Suetonius Paulinus* finding his men prompt and fiery after ſignal given, ſtood to receive them in great ſilence, the *Romans* (holding loud acclamations, no more then a terrible toy,) kept cloſe together, as well to encreaſe their enemies preſumption, as to prevent their owne circumvention, and when the *Britaines* had diſcharged their Arrowes at randome, and were advanced within the reach of miſchiefe, the *Romans* (before ſilent) now joyne together, in an univerſall and martiall ſhout, and flinging their heavy darts into the thickeſt of their cõming enemies, they drew their ſwords, and claſhing them againſt their ſhields, ſallyed out at once with all the ſtrength they could poſſibly make, and now they encountered together every where, and

all

all over: the fight continued hot and doubtfull to the evening, which by one of our best and lateſt Writers, is thus deſcribed.

A deſcription of the fight.

The light armed of the one ſide, lay fiercely at the light armed of the other: the well armed oppoſe their like, as, Horſe incounter Horſe, the *Roman* Archers, let flye at the Chariots of the *Brittaines*, they againe runne headlong againſt the *Romans*, and tumble them over, but for want of Armour to mocke the ſhot, they were inforc't with the ſtormes of *Roman* Arrowes, to fall off againe, the foote, trampled under foote by the horſe, and the horſe beaten backe by the foote: many cloſe together, to make up with a joynt force, againſt the waggons of warre: they on the other ſide beare many downe before them, and compell others to flye, here the Archers advancing over forwardly beyond the protection of their Cavallary are glad to ſave themſelves by running away: there others keepe alooſe, for feare of the piercing Arrowes: theſe things whilſt they were not acted in one place onely, but in three at once (according to the triple deſtinction of the *Roman* hoſt,) the conflict was long maintained of both parts with equall boldneſſe and bravery.

Valour on both ſides.

Now in this remarkeable conflict, where the naturall liberty of *Brittaine*, and the title of the Empire lay at ſtake, the *Romans*

dashing in with the whole breadth of their Battalia teare their rankes in peeces, and strooke the rest of the adverse Army with amazement and terrour, whom their weapons could not reach: ingaging themselves so far as that they were inforced by reason of their inclosure, to fight all at once and about the setting of the sun, found themselves every where through out the field victorious, now when the *Brittaines* in the head of the battle began to shrinke, it was a shrewd blow to all that were behinde them, who being many thousands, and remained untoucht, during the former fight, because they could not come up to handy strokes, by reason of want of roome in the narrownesse of the field: It was the cause that those who first turned their backs and fled, were amongst their owne friends, as unresistable as their enemies, carrying along a strong necessity, to disband, and scatter, and wholly to rely on flight, for their present safety.

The *Romans* Victors.

The *Brittans* Army routed

In this confusion, *Bunduca* seeing how the dye of warre went, left the field and fled, but the *Romans*, as bold in attempting, as nimble in pursuing, fell upon slaughter, making no difference betwixt sex and sex, for all perished together, yet many were saved alive, after there was an infinite great glut of blood, and a victory assured: Multitudes also escaped, some by their swift running, others

thers by the benefit of night. In which Battalia, (as our best approved remembrancers have left recorded) there fell of the *Brittaines* to the number of foureſcore thouſand, and of the *Romans* but foure hundred ſlaine, and few more hurt, for which cauſe this famous victory was remarkt amongſt the moſt famous of old, and deſervedly it might be ſo, for beſides, the glory of the day, it reduced *Brittaine* to the *Roman* Empire, and fixed it to endure for ſundry ages after.

The numbers ſlaine on both ſides.

Some ſay that after this defeate *Bunduca* (this brave Britiſh Championeſſe) ſlew her ſelfe by falling on her Lance, ſome that ſhee dyed by ſickneſſe, others by poyſon, yet all conclude, that ſhee was one of the braveſt Shee Worthyes in the whole univerſe: her death was grievouſly lamented of all her ſurviving friends, who honoured her funerall with moſt ſtately Rites, and buryed her remaines ambitiouſly brave. I conclude her Hiſtory with the place of her buriall.

Of *Bunduca* after the battle.

Her death.

In her death, the two injured Princeſſes (her Daughters) lye obſcured, of them there is no remembrance (after her) remaining to Poſterity; now concerning the place of Interrement, (as may be gathered from the premiſes it was the admirable monnment of the ſtones upon *Salisbury* Plaine, not being any worke of the *Romans*, but of the *Brittaines*, (who were wont to make ſtones *Vo-*

Of the place of her buriall.

call by inſcriptions.) It is cald to this day *Stonehendge*, or *Stonage*, though ſome thinke them to have beene brought from *Ireland* by *Merlin*: The *Roman* Hiſtriographers, report that ſhee was buryed pompouſly, and with great magnificence by the *Brittaines*, and what greater then that could be conſecrated to the perpetuall memory of *Bunduca*? then this, whoſe Hiſtory the whole globe of the earth affordeth not a rarer? If any man ſhall think, as ſome of our Chronologers write, that it was the place where thoſe murdred Lords in the time of *Aurelius Ambroſius* (whom the Pagan *Hengiſt* moſt traterouſly ſlew) were buryed, yet it is no hinderance to give credit, that it had beene firſt erected in honour of that Heroycall, and Maſculine ſpiritted Championeſſe *Bunduca*, ſince the bones of men digged up neere that place, convince it to have beene ſepulcrall, but Armours of a large and antique faſhion; upon which the ſpade and picke-axe, have ſometimes hit; doe cleare the Owners from being in the number of thoſe Britiſh Lords, whom the traiterous *Danes* ſlew unarmed, and weaponleſſe.

A probability aſſuring truth.

PENTHI-

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Heywood, T.

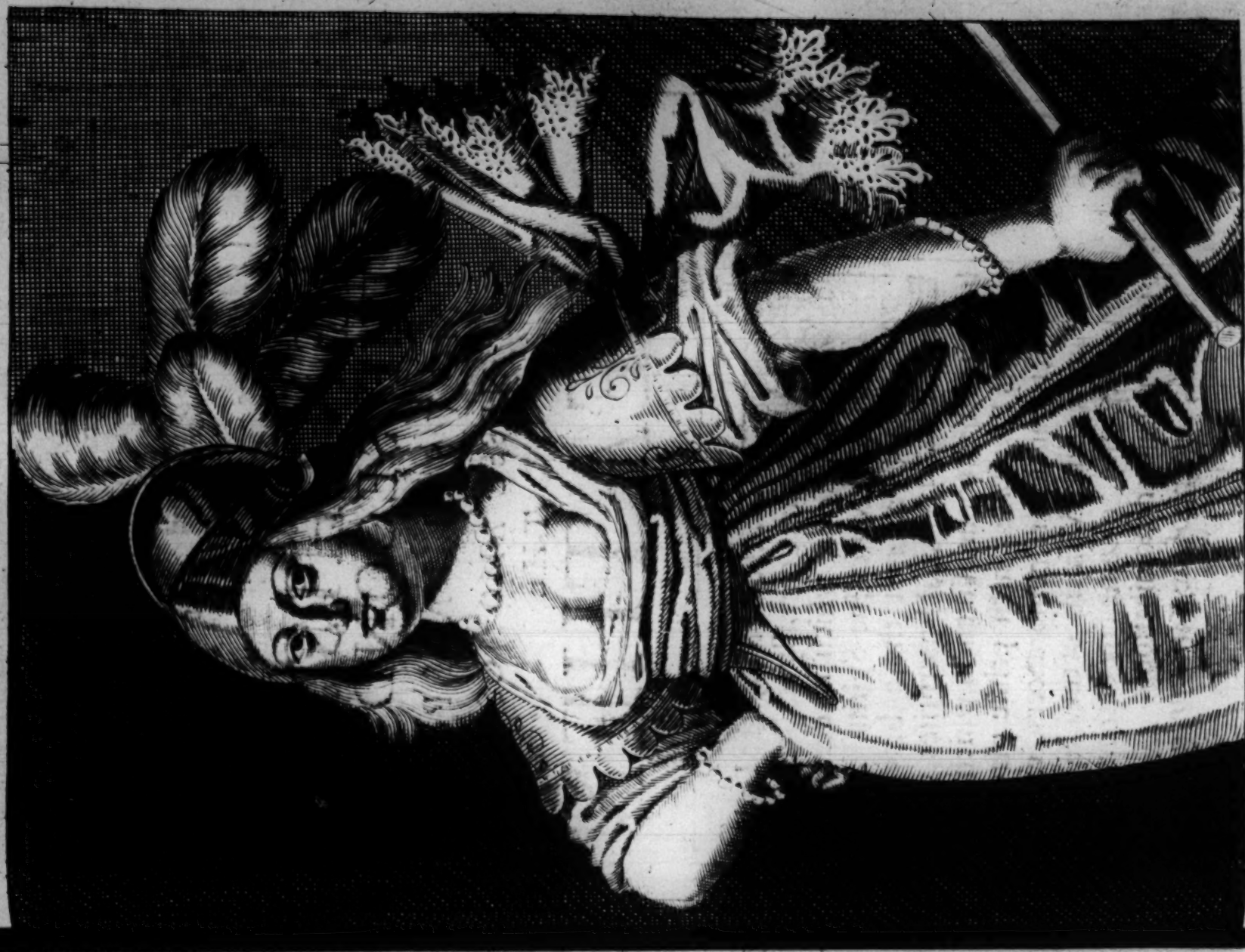
PENTHISILÆA.

Some, in their criticke fancies would maintaine,
(As having Womens honour in disdaine.)
Averring, it not possible can be,
That such should equall men in Chivalree.
And they would ground a Maxime *thereupon,*
That never in the world was Amazon,
Nor can I scarce conjecture, which is chiefe
In such, their ignorance, or misbeliefe.
But had such stupids, *but the least commerce*
With Homer, *or read* Ovids *amorous verse:*
Or almost any of the Poets; they
Of force must sing a Palinode, *and say*
In their blind errour they were much misled,
Or had they either Quintus Curtius *read,*
Or Iustine: *(both Historians) they'd confesse,*
Their Learning to be small, their Judgement lesse,
But leaving them, now thus much understand,
Concerning this Virago *now in hand,*
This Amazon, *though many were of name,*
May 'bove the rest, a just Precedence claime.
The first brave Championesse observed in field,
Arm'd with a Polleax and a Mooved shield.
And shall a lasting memory injoy,
For ayding Priam *in the warres of* Troy.

OF

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Heywood T.



OF PENTHISILÆA THE SECOND FAMOVS CHAMPIONESSE AMONGST THE HEATHEN

Virago.

ALL theſe Heroyicke Ladies are generally called *Viragoes*, which is derived of Maſculine Spirits, and to attempt thoſe brave and Martial Enterpriſes, which belong to the honour of men, in which number, this *Penthiſilæa* hath prime place, amongſt the ancient remembrancers, we read of many warlike Women, of the like condition and quality, of ſome few of them, I will give a particular denomination.

Women of maſculine ſpirits.

Camilla.

Camilla, Queene of the *Volſcians*, gave manifeſt

nifeſt ſignes of her future eminence in armes, even from her Infancy, not being effeminately, educated with carefull and indulgent Nurſes, but brought up in the Woods, and Forreſts, and fed with the milke of wilde beaſts, for ſo ſhe was diſpoſed of by her Father *Metabus*, who growing to maturity, caſt aſide the action of thoſe common exerciſes, whoſe practiſe belong to women, as the Needle, the Web, and the like, but cloathing her ſelfe in the skinnes of ſavage beaſts, ſhe followed Hunting and the Chaſe, uſing the Iavelin, the Bow and Quiver, and to outſtrip the Hart in running, and in the warres betwixt *Turnus* and *Æneas*, ſhe ſided with the *Rutilians* againſt the *Trojans*, of whom *Virgil* giveth a notable Character.

Hilerna alſo the Daughter of *Ianus*, her Father being dead raigned by the River *Tiber*, taking upon her the ſole ſoveraignety, which before her time belonged to the men onely. *Hilerna.*

Semiramis ambitious of ſoveraignety, demanded the guidance of the Scepter for five dayes onely, in which interim ſhe commanded the King her * Husband to be firſt impriſoned and after ſlaine, then taking the whole Principallity upon her, ſhe raigned over the *Aſſyrians*, who at leaſt royally repaired, if nor really built the Walls about *Babilon*. *Semiramis.* * *Ninus.*

Zenobia Queene of the *Palmireans*, after *Zenobia.*

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the death of her Husband *Odenatus* tooke upon her the Soveraignty of all *Syria*, neither feared she to take up armes against the Emperour *Aurelianus*, of whom being vanquisht, and led in triumph after his victorious chariot, it being objected unto him as a dishonour, that he being so potent an Emperour, would triumph over a woman: made answer, that it was no shame for him, being over such a woman, who was inspired with a more then masculine spirit: and *Hipsicratea*, the wife of *Methridates*, in all the dangers of warre, never left the side of her Husband, but cut her haire short, lest it might be any impediment to the sitting close of her Helmet.

Hipsicratea.

Tomyris Queene of the *Scithians*, opposed in battle great *Cyrus*, the most puissant King of the *Persians*, and in revenge of her siers death, rifled his Tents, spoyled his Campe, and slew him, and after cutting off his head, caused it to be cast into a great vessell, brimmed with blood, saying, after humane blood thou ever thirsted in thy life, and now drinke thy fill thereof in death: and *Teuca* the wife of *Argon* Queene of the *Illyrians*, in person in sundry battles opposed the *Romans* and became victresse over them.

Tomyris.

Teuca.

Maria Puteolana, who had that namē conferd upon her, from *Puteolis*, a City of *Campania*, (the place of her discent) flourisht in the

Maria Puteolana.

the time of the famous *Italian* Poet, *Francis Petrarch*,, by whom ſhee is thus deciphered: ſhe was patient in all labour and travaile, ſparing of dyet, and abſtinent from Wine; Never applying her ſelfe to any of thoſe chares, belonging to Women, but was wholly exerciſed in the practiſe of armes, delighting in the Bow, the Dart, the Helmet, and ſhee was ſo vigilant that ſhe would watch ſome nights together with out ſleepe, and that little reſt which ſhee tooke, was not upon a bed, but the bare earth, her head inſtead of a pillow being laide upon her Target, and though ſhe was alwayes converſant amongſt Souldiers, and armed men, for which ſome might have laid upon her the aſpertion of impudence and incontinence, yet ſhe ſtudyed nothing more then Virginall Chaſtity, in which ſhe continued even to death, and was worthily ranked in the life of the Heroicke Ladies. Let theſe ſuffice for the preſent, and being to diſcourſe of an *Amazonian* Championeſſe, it ſhall not be altogether impertinent to the Story now in hand, if I ſpeake ſomething of their Originall.

Of the *Amazones* in generall.

The *Scythians* a warlikē nation, having ſpent many yeares in oppoſing *Xexores* King of *Egypt*, and after, ſtaying long in the ſubduing of *Aſia*, their wives ſent unto them, that if they made not ſpeedy haſt home, they would provide themſelves of iſſuē from their

neighbour Nations, in processe of time, two Princely youths of the *Scythians*, *Plinos*, and *Scolopytus*, by a decree of the Optimates, being exilde their Country, tooke with them along, a great number of young men, to seeke a new fortune, planting a new Colony upon the Borders of *Capadocia*, neere to the River *Thermodoon*, and having subdued the *Temiscerians*, occupyed their grounds, these having long tyrannized over the bordering Nations, were at the last insidiated by the enemy, and treacherously slaine, which their Wives at home hearing, tooke Armes to defend their owne territories, which was not without good and great successe; and finding the sweeteneſse of liberty, and soveraignty added, they refused to take Husbands, either of friends or enemies, accounting Matrimony, no better then a miserable servitude.

Their Originall.

Notwithstanding, they not onely (without the ayde of men) maintained their owne, but trencht upon others: holding the masculine sex in meere contempt, and because they would beare a like fortune, and that no one should be held more happy than the other, they slew all those Husbands which yet remained amongst them, and now after many conflicts, having setled peace, lest their posterity shold fal, they desired congres with their neighbours: all the male children borne unto

to them they ſtrangled, but the female they preſerved, and brought them up in the practiſe of Armes, ſearing of their right paps, leaſt otherwiſe it might be an impediment unto them in the uſe of the Bow or the Speare, of which they had the denomination of *Amazones* or *Vnimammæ*.

Whence they derived their names.

Of theſe were two Queenes *Martheſia*, and *Lampedo*, who, the more to increaſe their Dignity, and Authority, proclamed themſelves to be the Daughters of *Mars*, and having ſubdued a great part of *Europe*, invaded *Aſia* alſo, erecting diverſe famous Cities, as *Epheſus* and others, and having ſent part of their Army with great preyes and booties into their Country, the reſt who ſtayed to mainetaine the Empire of *Aſia*, under the Command of *Martheſia*, were with her ſelfe, by the Barbarians miſerably ſlaine: In her place ſucceeded *Orythia*, who for her martiall diſcipline, and many glorious victories, and for her conſtant vow of Virginity, as ſhe was much famed, ſo ſhee was much honoured.

Martheſia.
Lampedo.
Orythia, or *Otreta.*

Two of foure ſiſters raigned at once, *Orythia*, whom ſome call *Otreta*, and *Antiope*, In whoſe time *Hercules*, with many of the prime *Heroes* of *Greece*, invaded their confines at ſuch a time of their ſecurity, that their troopes were careleſly ſcattered abroad, by taking which advantage, hee ſlew many of them

Antiope.

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them, and tooke other prisoners, amongst which were two of those Princely sisters, *Antiope*, whom *Hercules* ransomed for her
Menalippe. golden baldricke, and *Menalip*, of whom *Theseus* after her surprisall grew inamoured, and tooke her to wife by whom he had issue, *Hippolitus*: *Orithia* taking grievously this affront done to her sisters, purposed to make warre upon *Greece*, and to that end she negotiated with King *Sagillus*, who then raigned over the *Scythians*, solliciting his aide, who sent to them his sonne *Penegagaras*, with a mighty army of Horsemen: but the *Amazones* and he falling to dissention, by which the *Grecians* set upon them, disbanded them, and were victorious over them; yet they had before fortified so many places by the way that in their retreate unto their Country they were not dammaged by any nation, through whose Provinces they were compelled to make their passage.

Orythia deceasing *Penthisilæa* succeeded,
Penthisilæa. she for the great love she bare unto the fame of *Hector*, came with a thousand armed *Viragoes*, to take part with the *Trojans*, against the *Greekes*, but *Hector* being before cowardly slaine by *Achilles*, and his *Myrmidons*, and *Achilles* soone after, shot by the hand of *Paris*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, where hee should have marryed *Polixna*, the daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, And now *Pyrrhus*, other

therwaies called *Neoptolemus*, the Sonne of *Dejademeia*, the daughter of *Lycomedes*, remaining the ſole Champion of hope, upon the party of the *Greekes*, ſhe marked out him as the maine ayme of her revenge: ſhee is ſaid to be the firſt that ever deviſed the Pole-axe, and therefore becauſe ſhe much practiſed that weapon, ſhee was called *ſecurigera*, as bearing an Axe, ſhe was alſo called *Vexillifera*, as bearing upon her Lances point, a flagge or Enſigne, and *Peltifera* from thoſe ſhields, made in the forme of halfe Moones, which the *Amazones* uſed to weare. Of her *Virgil* in the firſt of his *Æneiids*, thus writes:

Securigera.

Vexillifera.

Peltifera.

Ducit Amazonidum *lunatis Agmina peltis*
Penthiſilæa *furens mediiſq́ in millibus ardet*
Arm'd with their Moony ſheilds, the Queene
her Amazonians *leads,*
And raging ſeemes to burne, amidſt
thoſe thouſands where ſhe treades.

Of her rare beauty added to her valour, diverſe Authours give ample teſtimony, and amongſt them not the leaſt, *Propertius* in theſe words,

Auſa feroxab equo quondam appugnare ſagitis
Moetis Danaum Penthiſilæa *rates,*
Aurea cui poſi quam nudavit Caßida frontem,
Vixit victorem candida forma virum.

Thus paraphraſed.

The bold Penthiſilæa *durſt*
the Daniſh fleete oppoſe:

And

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And from her ſteede ſharpe arrowes ſhoote
to gall her armed foes:
No ſooner was the battaile done
(Her golden helme laid by,
But whom by armes ſhe could not take,
ſhe captiv'd with her eye.

Valerius Flaccus lib. 5, *Statius lib.* 12. *Hor. lib.* 4. and *Ovid* in his Epiſtles of *Phædra*, to *Hippolitus*, uſeth theſe words, ſpeaking of her.

Prima ſecurigeras inter virtute puellas.

Shee is alſo by him remembered in his ſecond booke *De Ponto*, and the third booke *De Arte Amandi*, he ſportively begins thus:

Arm'd at all points, the Greeke to field is gone
To encounter with the naked Amazon,
Behold, like weapons in my power remaine,
For thee Penthiſilæa *and thy traine.* &c.

The death of *Penthesilæa.*

Some thinke her to have beene ſlaine in ſingle combat by *Achilles*, but the moſt are of opinion that ſhe fell by the hand his ſonne *Neoptolemus*, about the beginning of the tenth and laſt yeare of the ſiege: after whoſe death the *Trojans* altogether unable to reſiſt the fury of the enemy, were forc't to immure themſelves and keepe cloſe within their walles, till after the *Grecians* entered the City by ſtratagem, as you may read it fully and excellently delivered by the Prince of Poets, *Virgil*, To whom I referre you.

Penthiſilæa thus dead, and many of her Ladies

dies perishing with her, those few which remained alive retyred themselves with much difficulty into their Country, where they had much adoe to defend their Frontiers, and support themselves against their bordering Nations, and others, over whom they had for a long time tyrannized, in which incertaine state they remained untill the time of *Alexander* the Great, over whom *Minothæa*, or *Monithæa*, called also *Thalestris*, then raigned she in admiration of his great conquests, made earnest suite unto him to enjoy his company in bed for the space of foureteene nights together, which shee obtained at his hands, and so returned with her traine unto her owne Country, in great hope that her expected issue would equall the fame and fortunes of the Father, but the successe it seemes came short of her hope, for after her decease the *Amazonian* Nation, with their name, were quite swept away from the face of the earth.

Monithæa, or *Thalestris*.

The end of the *Amazonian* race.

Generally, of the Nation of the *Scythians*, their manners and their customes, (from whence the *Amazonians* claime their discent) it is further left thus recorded: their dwelling houses are but small, not built upon the earth, but lifted and reared upon Waines and Waggons, to shift and remoove from place to place; as the necessity of occations, or their private fancies leade them.

The manner of the *Scithians*.

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Horrace cals them *Campestres*, and *Lucan* calls them *Errantes*, wanderers, for they are never constant to one place, but remove according to the nature of the seasons. By the vertue of one herbe called *Spartiana*, the taste thereof giveth them ability to abstaine from meate and drinke for the space of twelve daies together, they are bold, and much glory in the thundring of their Horses hoofes.

There custome is at Cessant times to drinke deepe, as being naturally much addicted that way, but when they finde themselves to have transgressed order, and tooke their cups too much, they strike hard upon the strings of their bent Bowes, by which they make an harmony and such a kinde of musicke, as weaneth them from their voluptuousnesse, and recalleth them to their Pristime continence: sometimes, (but that of necessity) they have not spared to feede on humaine flesh, and such strangers as have been accidentally cast upon their coasts, they have sacrifized to *Mars*, and after kept their skulls to make their quaffing bowles, they are for the most part pale of complection, and of condition bold and hardy: for so much the nature of the climate under which they live, (being very cold) implies, the heads of their Arrowes they dip in the blood of Man, and Vipers mixt together, the least wound, racing but the skinne, being irrecoverable,

verable, and neceſſitous death.

The *Scythians* live by theft, nor will they labour of themſelves, but feede onely upon the prey, which they can gaine from others, but t[illegible]aturall *Scythians*, (I meane the moſt ancient, of whom I ſpake before,) have all things amongſt themſelves common, ſaving their ſwords, and their quaffing bowles, thoſe they reſerve as peculiar to themſelves. Their Wives and their Children, they hold promiſcuouſly begot, the one knowledge no certaine Fathers, and the other acknowledging no conſtant husbands, they were in the originall a moſt ſimple people, and moſt obſervant in the exact lawes of juſtice, as allotting *ſuum cuiq;*, *i.* to every man his owne: but falling of from that regularity, they grew as violent in the contrary, extreame, as obſerving none at all, Forſoone after they grew to that inhumane barbariſme, that whoſoever of any forraigne Nation came within their confines, they cut off his noſe as a marke to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt of their Nation. *The Scithians*

They are naturally inclined to wrath and anger: and betwixt them and the *Sauramates*, this one thing is common, that they ſacrifice their living wives at the obſequies of the dead husbands: they wholly ſtuddy graſſe and cattle, but neglect Tillage, and graine, as feeding upon rootes rather then *Sauromates.*

bread, their habit or attire is the skinnes of wilde beasts, which being tanned they weare the hairy side outwards, that to the Foe they may seeme the more terrible: Theft they abhorre, because they have all things amongst them free and common: Drunkennesse is frequent amongst them: in somuch that to be toxt with Wine, to give it the more emphaticall expression, the Latine saith *Scithissare*, which is the same with *Inebriari*.

Both which words imply to be drunke.

In their sollemne feasts, their custome is to have a great massie bowle brimmed with Wine to be carryed from man to man, in which none is suffered to drinke, who cannot give account of the slaughter of some enemy, and hee that hath slaine most hath the honour to drinke deepest: they have neither walled Townes, nor Cities, but whether soever they travell, they carry their houses in Waggons or Chariots, along with them; Images, Altars, and Temples they abhorre, onely such as are dedicate to *Mars*; they imbrace wood, they have scarce any or none at all, and therefore such cattle as they kill, they eate the flesh sod, or rosted with a fire made of the bones: in any set battle, the first enemy they surprise, they first kill him, and then quaffe healths the one to another in his blood: Those are most honoured amongst them, who can give account that by his owne hand he hath slaine most of the enemies; and

of

of the contrary, those that have done no facinorious act, they extreamely vilifie.

When the King shall command any man to death, all his male children, under goe the like censure, but the wife and daughters are free; in all contracts and covenants, they drinke the one to the other, in wine mixt with blood and such compacts are held inviolable: no slave is admitted, or mercenary man, to attend upon the supreame Majesty, who being dead, fifty of the prime who attended him, are strangled, and as many of his best horse, who are also buryed with him in his sepulchre.

Barbarous cruelty.

ARTIMESIA.

OF this brave Carian *Queene, my pen's at strife*
Whether, she better Widdow was, or Wife,
In both, there's none that reads her can deny
But she observ'd her true Conjugall tye.
For Chastity, or Valour, those fam'd most
Cannot (before her) least precedence boast,
In either; who shall strive her to surmount,
Needes must they come farre short in their account,
For who so reades Herodotus *shall finde*
She was of such a chaste Heroicke minde,
That both in peace and warre she was like glorious,
In the Court Famous, in the Campe Victorious,
Who, to her Country (till her time) obscure,
Hath left a Name, for ever to indure,
For all the monuments, on Vertue plac't,
No Envy can demolish, nor Time waste,
But they shall brave all Ages to ensue,
Whose Attributes, I summe up in these few.
Three hundred thousand Persians *this brave Queene*
(In a great Navall conflict, fought betweene
Them and the Greekes*) out shin'd; yet honoured most*
For one of the seaven wonders; at her cost
Erected to Posterity: which rariety
Shee built, to expresse her true Conjugall Piety.

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OF

ARTIMESIA.

QVEENE OF CARIA, A THIRD HEROICK CHAMPIONESSE AMONGST THE HEATHEN

Heroicke women in all ages.

ALmoſt all places, but moſt ſure I am all ages have brought forth brave and illuſtrious women, renowned for ſundry Vertues and qualities, as alſo ſeverall Countries: for inſtance, we read of a *Semiramis* amongſt the *Aſſyrians*, a *Camilla* of the *Volſcians*, a *Thomyris* of the *Scithians*, an *Heſter* of

of the *Persians*, a *Cleopatra* of the *Egiptians*, a *Zenobia* of the *Palmirians*, an *Amalasantha* of the *Gothes*, a *Theolinda* of the *Longobards*, a *Radegunda* of the *Frankes* or *Galls*, a *Bunduca* of the *Brittaines*, a *Maria* of the *Hungarians*, an *Isabella* of the *Spaniards*, a *Cassiope* of the *Ethiopians*, an *Harpalice* of the *Amazones*, an *Hippolite* of the *Magnesians*, an *Electra* of the *Thebans*, a *Teuca* of the *Illyrians*, a *Lucresse* amongst the *Romans*, a *Iuturna* of the *Rutilians*, a *Cassandane* of the *Medes*, a *Cassandra* of the *Trojans*, an *Hermodice* among the *Lidians*, a *Penelope* amongst the *Larissæans*, a *Dido* of the *Carthaginians*, *&c.*

Renowned women.

And of others promiscuously thus: *Andromache* the Wife of *Hector*, *Creusa* of *Enæus*, *Monima* of *Mithridates*, *Erfilia* of *Romulus*, *Herpilida* of *Aristotle*, *Amastrix* of *Xerxes* *Hotina* of *Trajanus*, *Atossa* of *Darius*, *Portia* of *Brutus*, *Pyrha* of *Deucalion*, *Euridice* of *Orpheus*, and this our *Artimesia* of *Mousolus*, *&c.*

Queene *Artimesia.*

She was the Daughter of King *Lydamnius*, her Paternall blood shee derived from *Halicarnassus*, the prime City of *Caria*, her Maternall from *Crecte*: now *Caria* hath its name from *Capitalis*, *i.* a head Country, but as others would have it, from King *Cara*, who first reduc't it to a Monarchy, and is scituate in *Greece*, upon one side of the mountane, *Tau-*

rus, betwixt the two Regions of *Licia* and *Ionia*, this illustrious Lady, as well for her Conjugall Love and Chastity, as for her Heroicke Spirit and magnanimity, is worthily remembred to all Posterity.

The seven wonders of the world.

There are said to be *Septem orbes miracula, i.* seven wonders of the World, who for their state, magnimity and cost deserved a prime admiration above all others, of which her pompous and most magnificent structure was not the least, upon this just occasion, I will as briefely as I can, render them unto you in order: the first were the *Egiptian Pyramides* built upon square stones below, but sharpe and pointed above, which the *Egiptian* Kings, erected over their Tombes, and Funerall Monuments, as well in a vaine ostentation, of their Riches, as to set their people upon imployment, to keepe them from sloth and idlenesse, one of which was built of one entire stone, which either grew or was made in their owne Country, in Longitude, an hundred forty and three foote: in Altitude, threescore and two,) a second was made of stone fetcht from *Arabia*, which sixe hundred thousand men were twenty yeares in building, three others there were, which from their first foundation till they were compleately finisht lasted threescore and eighteene yeares, with sixe moneths added.

The *Pyramids* of *Egipt.*

Pliny.

Pliny writeth that King *Cleopes* consumed upon the workemen in one of them, one thousand and eight hundred talents in nothing else but Leekes, Onions, and Garlike, by which may easily be conjectured how great and prodigious his expense was in their meate, when their sallets cost him so much: the scituation thereof tooke up eight acres of ground: which unheard of prodigality so exhausted his treasure, and drew him to that penury, that he was forced to prostitute the faireſt of his daughters to supply his present necessities. *Herodotus* in his *Eutirpe* speaketh of diverse others, too long to recite in this place, one of which but the least was erected by the famous strumpet *Rhodope*, (once the Mistresse of *Esopus famius*, (still knowne to us in his excellent fables) with the great riches shee gathered together by her *Meretrician* practise, of these *Lucan* speaketh in his eight Booke, as also *Martiall* in these words:
Barbara Pyramidum sileat Miracula memphis.

King *Cleopas.*

Rhodope.

A second Wonder, was that excellent structure, built at the charge of *Ptolomeus* the great, in the Isle of *Pharos*, for no other use but to continue a lampe all the night long, to direct Navigators in their course, and how to avoide the rockes, shelves, and Quicke-sands, frequent in those places: It is said to have cost eight hundred talents of which *Sostratus* was the famous Architector, in the most e-

The second wonder.

Sostratus a famous Architecture.

Heywood, T.

minent place whereof he left his name inſcribed.

A third wonder.

In the rancke of theſe miraculous *Ediſicees*, are numbred the walls of *Babilon*, either firſt renued or royally repaired by Queene *Semiramis* in height two hundred foote, and in breadth fifty, upon the top Chariots might meete without jetting one againſt the other, they had moreover three hundred Towers, and more ſhould have had but that the Mariſhes, and Fennes, were of the one ſide a ſufficient defence for the City. In this worke three hundred thouſand workemen were for ſome yeares imployed at once: *Herodatus* writeth that theſe walls were two hundreth cubits in height, and fifty cubits in thickneſſe, and that there were an hundred gates of braſſe that mooved upon hinges, the ſwift River of *Euphrates* running through the Towne.

A fourth wonder.

To the former is added the magnificent Temple of *Diana* in *Epheſus*, to which all *Aſia* contributed towards the buildings, which was ere it was fully perfected, the ſpace of two hundred and twenty yeares, the foundation whereof was laid in a Mariſh, or Fenny ground, becauſe it ſhould not be ſubject to any earth-quake: it was in longitude three hundred twenty and five foote, according to the ſtandard, and in latitude, two hundred and twenty, being ſupported by two hundred

dred and seven and twenty Collumnes every one of those pillars being at the charge of a severall King, of which number twenty seven were curiously and most artificially carved and graven, of which glorious worke *Cteſiphon* is nominated to be the prime overseer.

Cleſiphon.

A fifth Wonder was the *Coloſſus* at *Rhodes*, being the figure or Image of *Apollo*, made of Brasse, and of that magnitude that it bestrided a small arme of the Sea, betweene whose legges ships might saile, without vayling their maine tops, it was in height threescore and ten cubits, which after it had stood by the space of fifty and sixe yeares, was utterly demolisht by an earthquake, one of his thumbes a man could scarcely fadome, and his fingers were like large statues, yet not one joynt about it, which was not proportionably suiting with the size thereof: this *Coloſſus* was lined with stones of an extraordinary bigneſſe, with smaller intermixed amongst them, it was twelve yeares in composing, and the charge thereof amounted to three hundred talents. The chiefe Artifex was *Chares Lyndius*, the Scholler of *Lyſippus*. The *Sauldan* of *Ægypt* invading *Rhodes*, Laded Nine hundred Camels with the brasse thereof, from this Coloſſe, The *Rhodians* were called *Coloſſians*, and the Island it selfe *Coloſſicula*.

A fifth wonder.

Chares Lyndius.

The sixth wonder.

A sixth to these was the Image of *Iupiter*, which *Phidias* the most excellent Artist made of Ivory, Gold, and other precious materialls, for the *Ælians* of which *Propertius* the excellent Poet speakes, *lib.* 1. in these words.

Nam neque Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti
Nec Iovis Elæi *cælum imitata Domus.*
For not the least of the great Pyramids
Even to the starres elate.
Nor the Elean *house of* Iove
Which Heaven did imitate.

Ælians.

The Pallace of *Cyrus.*

Some ranke with this the Pallace of *Cyrus* King of the *Medes* and *Persians*, all the stones whereof were simmond with gold, whereas others are done with plaister, of which *Memnon* was the Architector, but having occasion to speake of this sixth wonder, though I make a small deviation, I hope no Iudiciall Reader, but he will say it is somewhat to purpose, It thus followeth.

Memnon.

A remarkeable controversie.

Amongst the *Grecians* there was a generall Law enacted, of which every particular province tooke notice, that whosoever should rob the statue of any of their heathen gods, or any Temple dedicated unto him, it was held sacriledge in the highest degree, and he must imiaedtely upon his apprehension forfeit his hands to be cut of: it so fell out that the senate of *Elis*, having a purpose to erect the Image of *Iupiter*, sent to the *Arerpagitæ*, who

A law among the *Grecians.*

who were the optimates of *Athens* to borrow of them the most excellent Artist, *Phidias*, who was at that time the choyse and prime workeman of the World: they willing to further so pious a worke, (for so they thought it) as to make a god, assented to the motion, and delivered *Phidias* unto them, but upon condition, that they should returne him backe (the worke being perfected) every way as sound and compleate, as they received him from them or else to forfeit an hundred Talents. *Phidias.*

Which contract being drawne and concluded upon, betwixt these two famous Cities, *Phidias* is sent to undertake the worke, and finisheth it, which was done with such inimitable Art, that it begot in them infinite admiration: insomuch that they ambitiously covetous to engrosse so excellent a peece to themselves, knowing it was not to be paralleld through the world, and presuming that he who had done that, was able to compose the like, or perchance a better, having now before him so faire a president, therefore to prevent all such doubts and feares, they laid unto his charge, that he having received from them such a quantity of gold, and so much Ivory, with sundry other costly and precious materialls, had detained a great part of them, not bestowing all upon the same; and therefore reserving somewhat to his owne pecu-

peculiar use, had incurred the due penalty, belonging to a sacrilegious person, for which he was convented, convicted, and by the Senate condemned, so that *Manus tanquam sacrilego præciderunt*, they cut off his hands as a punishment imposed on him who had committed sacriledge: and so sent him backe handlesse unto the *Athenians*.

A cruell and an injust sentence.

Who with great sorrow and pitty commiserating the wretched estate of their dismembred Country man and Friend, demanded by their Ambassadors, of the *Elians*, the hundred talents, according to their former covenant, who thus argued against them: we can no more lend to you, or to others, a *Phidias*, who had hands to helpe himselfe, before he tooke in hand your employment, he made you a god, nay a *Iupiter*, you then, not he, are the sacrilegious, who durst offer violence to hands consecrated: and your owne god (made by him) shall doubtlesse revenge on you the blood of his owne maker, for which wee testate, and withall implore *Iupiter*, now the proper god of our Friend, Artist, and Countryman, *Phidias*.

The plea of the *Athenians*

It is Art that supplyeth others in their neede: the excellency of his Art hath onely made him necessitous and withall miserable, The hands of *Phidias* were the onely ground of our covenant; now wanting these

theſe hands, how are our covenants performed, and what hope have wee, that we can receive him from you; if he be not returned unto us, as he was delivered unto you?

We ſent you one whoſe hands could make gods, you ſend us one backe, who hath not hands to lift up unto the gods: Moreover, are you not aſhamed, to owe your god to one whom you call ſacrilegious? moſt true it is that the man liveth, but the Artiſt is periſhed: you returne not unto us *Phidias*, but the puniſhment which was not due unto *Phidias*: for thoſe hands which before have made gods, cannot now be mooved to intreate men: he made you ſuch a *Iupiter* as that you deſired, it ſhould bee the laſt *Iupiter* that ſhould be made: Hands we lent you, and of theſe hands we deſire (nay, the ſame hands) reſtitution; for how could there be a competent tryall, when the *Elians* were the accuſers, the *Elians* witneſſes; and the *Elians* judges? onely our poore friendleſſe Country man, the accuſed and ſufferer? wee invoke the gods, even theſe whom *Phidias* hath already made, and thoſe which (but for your barbarous cruelty) he might have made, againſt your unjuſt proceedings, for we cannot ſay we have received a *Phidias*, unleſſe you had delivered him unto us, in the ſame ſtate that wee gave him unto you, and might upon the like occaſion have lent him unto others.

The answer of the *Elians.*

To which the *Elians* made this short answer, wee had gold which was hallowed, we had Ivory which was sacred, and divers Iewels and Gemmes, which were to holy uses consecrate, for the imployment of these we desired and sought an Artist, to dispose of them to our owne pious, not his proper uses: with these and the like materials, our purpose was that your *Phidias* should have made us other gods: but we thought it not so needefull and just to adorne them as to vindicate them, &c. This controversie, for arguments came after to be decided by armes. In which it may be presumed (by the justice of their cause) the *Athenians* were victors, I hope any understanding Reader will excuse this my short digression, I come now to the argument in hand, namely a seventh Wonder of the world, which was erected by this *Artimesia*, (which was a sumptuous tombe or monument) over *Mausolus* her deceased husband.

The seventh wonder.

The heighth whereof was twenty five cubits, and girt or compast with thirty fixe collumnes, or pillars. It was apparant from the South to the North, threescore and twelve foote, the whole compasse thereof amounted unto foure hundred and eleven foote. That part which looked towards the East, one *Scopas* ingraved: that which lay towards the North, one *Briax*, that which re-

Scopas.
Briax.

flected

flected upon the South one *Tymotheus*, and that part which looked upon the West, *Leocares*. This rare Queene of *Caria*, ever to be remarkt for this her conjugall piety, though she yeelded unto fate and dyed before this admirable worke was accompliſhed, yet by her laſt teſtiment, left ſuch order and meanes withall, that the worke ſhould ſtill goe on, which was compleated and abſolutely finiſhed, by the workemen before named: A rare preſident in a woman which ſhewed that her love to her deceaſed Husband, ended not in her death, but that ſhe deſired to have it live to all poſterity that ſhould ſucceede her.

Tymothius. Leocares.

We reade of divers ſundry Architectors, and famous ſtructures made by them, but to this none to be paralleld, as being worthy to be reckoned one of the ſeven wonders: For inſtance, *Spintharus Corinthius* built the Temple of *Apollo*, *Melagines* that of *Minerva*, *Theodorus Phocenſis* made the glorious Altar, on which all the great offerings preſented to the *Delphicke* Oracle were laid. *Philo Athenienſis* made the *Pyraan Arcenal*, or armory, *Hermogines*, the *Doricke* houſe dedicated to *Iuno*, of *Magneſia*, *Hermodorus*, a ſtately *Obeliſque*, *Dedalus*, *Zmilus*, *Rholus*, and *Theodorus*, were famous for ſundry Laborinthes, *Valerius Oſtienſis*, for building the great *Roman* Theater, *Romulus* for his *A-*

Rare buildings and Architectors.

silum; *Mnesiclus*, for a famous Tower in *Athens*, and to omit infinite others, you may reade *Machab.*2.13. That *Simon* Prince and High Priest, the Sonne of *Mattathias*, and brother to that famous worthy *Iudas Machabeus*, after his brother *Ionathan*, who preceaded him in the government, was trecherously slaine. He tooke up his bones, and buryed them in *Media* his Fathers City, and he made upon the sepulchre of his Father, and his Brethren, a building high to looke unto, of hewn stone, behind and before, and set up seven stately graven pillers upon it, one against the other, for his Father, his Mother, and his foure Brethren, and set other great pillars round about them, and set armes upon the pillars for a perpetuall memory, and carved ships besides the Armes, that they might be seene by the Navigators, sayling nere unto that coast by sea, which sepulchre (according to the phrase of the Text) standeth even to this day.

A glorious tombe built by *Simon* the High Priest.

Yet neither that, nor the others before named (it seemes) could parallell the former structure built by this Queene *Artimesia*, from which all the funerall monuments erected upon the bones of Princes, Kings, and Emperours, built with great magnificence and state, are even to these times called *Mausolea*, of which *Propertius*, *lib.* 3. thus speakes.

Mausolea.

Nec

Nec Mauſolæi dives fortuna ſepulcri
Mortis ab extrema conditione vacat.
Mauſolus *rich tombe can no warrant have,*
To keepe it ſelfe from the devouring grave.
And we read *Martiall lib.* 1. thus.
Aere nec vacuo pendentia Mauſolæa
Laudibus immodicis cares ad aſtra ferunt.
The great Mauſolean *tombe that ſeemes*
hanging in the ayre to be,
Even to the ſtarres O Carian *Queene*
ſhall loudly ecchoe thee.

So much for her conjugall love towards her Husbands, an imitable example for all Wives, and chaſte Matrons whatſoever, it remaineth now to ſpeake ſomething of her heroicall magnanimity, in which ſhe was no way inferiour to the former.

The magnanimity of Queene *Artimeſia.*

For being a Dowager Queene, after the deceaſe of her husband, and the dayes of her mourning now growne over, ſhe laid by her Widdowes habit, and reſumed the robes and regall ornaments belonging to a Princeſſe, but finding the affaires of ſtate, too burdenſome for her free and unlimitted ſpirit, ſhee diſpoſed of her eſtate to thoſe of her Counſell, whom ſhee beſt truſted, and becauſe her very pallace grew diſtaſtefull unto her, without the conſociety of her dead Lord, ſhee utterly abandoned it, nay, her very Country growing as irkeſome to her, as her pallace, after ſhe had given order for the

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erecting of her Husbands monument, shee purposed for a time to forsake it, and seeke out for some forraigne adventures.

Xerxes. It happened at that time *Xerxes*, the great *Persian* Monarch, ambitiously ayming to reduce all *Greece* under his Scepter, and subjection, having gathered an innumerable host by Land, and a seeming invincible Navy by Sea, shee adhering unto his party, rigged and manned three ships of her owne, of which she her selfe was *Archithalassa*, or Armirall: her people that tooke part with her in that adventure were *Carians*, or *Halicarnassians*, *Coeans*, of the Isle *Coos*, *Nysimians*, and *Calydinians*, and being thus plenally accomodated, she put her selfe under the patronage of the *Persian* Emperour.

It would aske too long a circumstance to discourse of the whole navall conflict, I will onely deliver unto you so much as concerneth the person of *Artimesia*, who so valiantly did beare her selfe in that blooddy fight, that her ships (knowne by their flagges and streamers) were eminent above all others of the *Persians*, both for defence and offence, for her small squadron, more dangered the *Greekish* Navy, then ten times their number, notwithstanding which her brave oppositi. on, the *Persians* were vanquisht, and the *Greekes* (though against infinite odds) the glorious victors, in which Marine honour:

Her demeanor in the Navall fight.

the

the *Eginita* had the first place, and the *Athenians* the second: and of the Commanders, *Policrates* of *Egineta*, and of the *Athenians*, *Eumene*, *Anagyrasius*, and *Aminius Palenaus*, who above all others, most hotly pursued *Artimesia* in her flight, but when hee had found that she was too swift of saile for him, he sent other light vessels after, proclaiming ten thousand *Drachmes* to him that could take her alive, as holding it an indignity that a woman should give such an affront to their *Athenian* Navy, notwithstanding al, she with some few others escaped and safely arrived at *Phalerum*.

The *Greekes* prime Commanders.

On the contrary part, *Herodatus* in his *Vrania*, thus reports of her that *Xerxes* himselfe beholding how bravely above all in his fleet, shee in her ship behaved her selfe even at that time, when his Navy was almost quite defeated, one who knew the vessell by the colours, answered it was Queene *Artimesia*, he fetching a deepe sigh uttered these words *Viri quidem extiterant mihi femina: femina autem viri. i.* All my men this day have proved themselves women, and the women onely shewed themselves to be men: And so much concerning *Artimesia*, who as in her life time she was gloriously famous, so after death, even to all perpetuity shall survive famously glorious, &c.

Xerxes his character of Queene *Artimesia*.

ELPHE-

OF

THE THREE WORTHIE WOMEN AMONG THE CHRISTIANS.

Whose Names are,

Elpheda.
Queene Margaret.
Queene Elizabeth.

ELPHEDA.

HEr royall birth my Muse dares not to smoother
A great Kings Daughter, a great King her Bro-
Who, though she never to that height arriv'd, (ther,
To be stil'd Queene, yet was she Prince-like wiv'd,
Her Husband Duke of Mercia, *which we*
Number amongst the Brittish *Sceptarche,*
By which a Kingdomes name it after gaind,
When as at once, seven Kings in Brittaine *raignd,*
Which bred this warlike Lady neve the place
Whence brave Bunduca *doth derive her race.*
I should but Antedate her life to tell
How, and in what this Lady did excell,
Not possible it is that one small page
Should comprehend the wonder of her age.
And therefore further to expresse her glory,
I must referre the Reader to her story.
For that (as of the rest) is still the chiefe
Of my intent, yet thus of her in briefe.
Brittish Elpheda, *of the* Saxon *race,*
To none of all the former neede give place,
Who for her Masculine Spirit much honour gaines
In many battles fought against the Danes.
And might with any of her Sex compare,
As being Religious, Valiant, Wise, and Faire.

OF

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THE FIRST OF THE THREE WOMEN WORTHIES AMONGST THE CHRISTIANS, CALLED ELPHEDA.

Of turbulent and combustious women. *Helena.*

AMongst so many reckoned up for their Valour and Vertue. It shall not be amisse to present the Reader with a commemoration of some who have beene the occasion of much combustion and trouble.

Helena was the cause of the *Trojan* warres, and

and *Pelops* ſucceeding in the Kingdome of *Phrigia*, brought an army againſt King *Oenimaus*, becauſe hee denyed unto him his daughter *Hippodamia*, of whom hewas greatly inamored: the Poet *Archillus*, an *Iambicke* Writer, writ ſo bitterly againſt *Lycambes*, becauſe he refuſed to give him his Daughter in marriage, that upon the reading of them, he preſently hanged himſelfe, and *Pericles* at the inſtigation of his concubine *Aſpatia*, made warre upon the *Sabines*, and ſubdued them to the *Mileſians*; we read alſo of *Teuca* Queene of the *Illirians*, who becauſe *Titus Corruncanus*, then Ambaſſadour from the *Romans* delivered unto her a bold and peremptory meſſage, commanded him to be ſlaine in her preſence, againſt the Law of Armes, which was the ground of much blood-ſhed and ſlaughter.

Hippodamie.

Aſpatia.

Teuca.

Menelaus being dead, *Megapenthus*, and *Nicaſtratus*, the ſonnes of *Oreſtes*, purſued *Helena*, (cauſe of the tenne yeares warre betwixt the *Trojans* and *Greekes*) into the Iſland of *Rhodes*, In hope to ſhelter her ſelfe under the patronage of *Triptolemus*: of whom *Polizo* his wife growing jealous, ſhee cauſed her to be ſtrangled, for ſo writes *Voletaranus*: *Lavinia*, the daughter of King *Latinus*, and *Amata* the Queene: were the ſole occaſion of ſo many bloody conflicts betwixt the *Trojans* and the *Rutilians*, and laſtly, of the

Polizo.

Lavinia.

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Dejaneira.

death of *Turnus*, slaine by *Æneas*: *Dejaneira* was the motive, to the duell betwixt *Hercules* and *Achelous*, and of the conflict with *Nessus* the *Centaur*, and after of his owne death, by sending him the shirt which was poysoned. *Evander* Nephew to *Pallas*, King of the *Arcadians*, at the instigation of his Mother *Nicostrate*, slew his owne Father, and *Ptelerus* King of the *Thebans* by the treason of his owne daughter *Polidices*, was betraid into the hands of *Creon* and slaine.

Nicostrate.

Polidices.

Lucretia

Lucretia being violated by *Sextus Tarquinius*, after long warre, was the cause that the *Romans* regained their liberty, and *Virginia* the daughter of *Virginius*, that the governement of the *Triumviri*, was utterly abrogated: *Hippolitus* being falsly accused by his step-mother *Phedra*, for unlawfully attempting to corrupt her chastity, flying his Fathers fury, was hurld from his Chariot, and being bruised with the fall perished. *Martia*, the strumpet of *Antonius Commodus* the Emperour, betraide him into the hands of a Groome, on whom she doted, by whom he was trecherously slaine. *Alexander* the great, at the instigation of *Thais* the prostitute, caused the great City *Persepolis* to be burned, he with his owne hands giving the first fire, and then his Concubines after *Octavia* the sister of *Augustus Cæsar*, being repudiated by M. *Antony*, was the occasion of

Virginia

Phædra.

Martia.

Thais.

of a civill warre, and *Antiochus* warring against the *Romans* by his effemiary, and dotage on a Chalcidonian Damsell, lost all his honour, giving way to the enemy, for an easie victory of these and the like, we thus read *Ovid Elegiar: lib.2.*

—— nisi rapta fuisset
Tyndaris, Europa, pax Asiaq; foret,
Feminaq; silvestres Lapithas populumq;
biformem, &c.

But for the rape made of the Spartian Queene,
Europe *and* Asia, *still in peace had beene,*
Woman and Wine, that bloody banquet made,
In which the two shap't Centaurs *did invade*
The Lapithes, *who doubly text with lust,*
And the grapes juyce, lay tumbling in the dust.
In Latin's *kingdome (for his Iustice praisd*
Woman, a second Trojan *tumult raisd,*
Two buls I have seene for a faire heifer fight,
With lustfull fire inraged at her sight, &c.

But contrary to these, diverse of the same sex (though not in that great number) have beene very eminent in advancing both the profit and honour of their Nations, as *Dominica*, the wife of the Emperour *Valence*, with her great eloquence, and hazard of her person withall, pacified the barbarous *Goths*, from sacking, and utterly subverting *Constantinople*, the *Metropolis* of the *Grecian* Empire. *Ingualdis* the sister of *Childebert*, King of *France*, by her Arguments and earnest sollicitations

A briefe catalogue of eminent and excellent women.

Dominica.

Ingualdis

citations, brought her Husband *Hermogillus*, the Sonne of *Lemigildus*, King of the *Goths*, quite to abjure all paganisme, and sincerely to professe the true Christian Religion; *Clotildis* Queene of *France*, after the like manner brought her Husband *Clodoveus*, the son of *Chilpericke*, to the profession of the faith, In the yeare of grace, three hundred and twelve, *Antaulphus* King of the *Goths*, laid his seige against *Rome*, to assault it at least, if not to spoyle it, and to change the name thereof, and for *Roma* to call it *Gothia*, But *Placida* the wife of *Honorius* with her sweete perswasive language, so insinuated into the ferocity of his barbarous dipositon, that she caused him to relent, and quite altering his bloody purpose, to raise the siege, and leave the City in safety: *Pompeia Paulina* wrought the like upon the tyrannous dispositon of the Emperour *Iulianus* her husband, causing him to take of those taxes, and heavy impositions, which he had with great rigour laid upon his people. To which number may be added *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine*, and *Monica*, the Mother of Saint *Augustine*, and some others, and not the least meriting, this Lady *Elpheda*, the subject of our present treatise.

Clotildis.

Placida.

Pompeia Paulina.

Helena.
Monica.

Elpheda.

Whose Father *Alnredus*, (whom some of our Chronologers, call *Alphredus*,) the fourth Sonne to *Adolphus*, and Brother to *Ethel-*

Etheldredus, late King: began his raigne over the West *Saxons*, and divers other Provinces of *England*, in the yeare of Grace, eight hundred threescore and twelve, and in the thirtyeth yeare of *Charles*, surnamed the Bald, King of *France*. It is written of him that he was twelve yeares of age, before he was taught to know any Letter, but after by his great industry, he not onely excelled in learning his brothers, but many others, who were before him in time. Hee was the first raised a Schoole in *Oxford*, and gave that Towne great freedomes and Immunities. He caused also many Lawes to be translated out of the *Brittish* tongue into the *Saxons*, Especially the *Mercean* Lawes, which *Mercia* was an absolute Kingdome, called also middle *England*, he was further a very skillfull Architector, as having great knowledge in building, and for hunting, and hawking, hee ē was able to instruct any, but needed direction from none, hee was of a comely stature, and faire, both of countenance and condition, and of all his other children, the best beloved of his Father.

The first Schoole in *Oxford*.

Mercia.

He when he came to maturity, espoused a noble Lady, whose name was *Ethelwida*, by whom he had two sons, *Edward* surnamed the elder, and a second called *Egelward*, *Elpheda*, whom he after marryed to *Ethel-dredus*, whom hee made Duke, or Prince of

Ethelwida.

King *Alureds* issue.

Mercia) the second was called *Ethelgota*, he made a Nunrie or Votaresse, and the third had to name *Elphrida*, all his children as well daughters as sonnes, he caused to be diligently instructed, in the art of grammer (so much he affected learning) and was in many battles victorious over the *Danes*, who often and in sundry places invaded the Land, and tyrannized therein, and amongst many other his Heroyicke acts, one passage I cannot omit being so remarkeable.

A remarkeable accident

Being in one battle much overset, by reason of the multitude of his enemies, he was forced with a small traine to hide himselfe in the wooddy Country, about *Summerset shire* and had no other food save such as hee could provide by hunting, and fishing, yet at length being better comforted, he began to shew himselfe more publicke, and at large, so that dayly there resorted unto him, men out of *Wiltshire*, *Summerset shire*, *Hampeshire*, and other places of the Kingdome, so that in Processe of time, he was strongly accompanied, and much better accommodated, then the *Danes* any way dreamed of, upon a time the King in person tooke upon him the habit of a *Bard* or Musician, and with his Harpe or some such instrument, he entered the Tents, and Pavilions of the *Danes*, and sung unto them many pleasant Ballads, and Ditties, which greatly delighted them, in which inte-

interim he eſpyed their ſloth and idleneſſe, tooke full view of their hoaſt, their ſtrength and how it was ordered, and withall diſcovered much of their Counſell and purpoſes, and after returned unto his owne company, who with ſome choſen men, fell upon them in the night, and utterly defeated and routed them, having ever after, the upper hand of his enemies.

The *Danes* defeated by ſtratagem.

It is further remembred of him, that hee divided the night and day into three parts, (if he were not otherwiſe hindered and moleſted by his enemies,) whereof eight houres he ſpent in ſtudy, and other eight in Almes deeds, and prayer, and the remainder in his dyet, exerciſe, and affaires of the Realme: he raigned three and twenty yeares, and dyed a notable, and moſt memorable preſident, to all that ſhould hereafter ſit on the throne of Majeſty, whom ſucceeded his ſon *Edward*, Brother to this our *Elpheda*, who though he was lower degreed then his Father in Arts, and Literature, yet excelled him in ſtate and Majeſty.

The day well divided.

This high ſpirited *Virago* quite abandoning all ſoftneſſe, and effeminacy, betooke her ſelfe wholly to the practiſe of Armes, by which ſhe grew famouſly glorious, aſſiſting her Brother in all thoſe great conflicts againſt the *Danes*, but ere I come to give you a particular character of the ſiſter, let it be held

Elpheda too as *Virago*.

no unnecessary digression to speake somewhat of the King her Brother, who by his first wife named *Edwina*, had a Sonne called *Ethelstane*, who after succeeded him in the Throne. By his second wife two Sonnes, *Edredus*, and *Edwinus*, and seven daughters, of which the eldest named *Alnuda*, or *Almida*, he marryed to the Emperour *Otto*, the first of that name, and *Algina*, the second, to *Charles* King of *France*, surnamed the simple, and the youngest of his daughters to *Lewis* King of *Guien*: By his third wife. *Ethelswida*, he received two sonnes, *Edmond* and *Eldred*, and two daughters, *Edburga*, and *Edgina*, thus was he blest with a numerous Issue, setting all his sonnes to Schoole, to teach them knowledge in the Liberall Arts, but the Ladies his daughters to spinne, and card wooll, taking his president from *Charles* of *France*, surnamed the Conquerour, from which, even our greatest Ladyes, nay even Princesses themselves, if they be either cited in Court, or arraigned upon any Capitoll offence, they are indited by the name of such an one *Spinster*, to this day.

King *Edwards* Royall and numerous issue.

Spinster from whence it came.

About the first yeare of his raigne, one *Clito Ethelwaldus*, a neere kinsman to the King, rebelled against him, and strengthned himselfe at a place called *Win-burne*, neere unto *Bathe*, and tooke thence perforce a beauti-

beautifull Nunne, and with her fled unto the *Danes*, who then had peaceably seated themselves in *Northumberland*, animating them by very pregnant and perswasive reasons, to take armes (in his behalfe) against the King his Nephew, who notwithstanding so hotly pursued him, that hee was compelled to forsake that Country quite, leaving the Nun behind him, and for his safety flye into *France*, so that the King with drew his forces, and left off his pursuite, restoring the Nunne unto the same cloyster from whence she was violently taken: In all which expeditions, this brave *Heroina*, with *Etheldredus* her Husband, Duke of *Mercia*, assisted the King her Brother, as also in that which followeth, being highly extolled above many other prime Commanders, for her forward and excellent service.

A Nunne raviſht.

The first profe of *Ethbedats* valour.

The next yeare following, this *Guy* (before spoken off,) with a crew of *Frenchmen* landed in the East part of *England*, and gathered unto him all the *Danes* of that Country, robbing and pillaging all the Townes and Villages, as they marched onwards, especially those about *Crekingsford*, and *Crickland*, and after passed the River of *Thames*, and spoyled all the Lands neere unto *Bradenstoake*, and so from thence retyred themselves into *East Anglia*, which were the two Counties of *Northfolke*, and *Suffolke*.

But the King with his sister made after them with all possible speed, making havocke of all those Lands, which they then held of him by composition from the River of *Owse*, as farre as the borders, of Saint *Edmonds bury*, and soone after the two hosts, encountered, where a bloody battle was fought, to the great losse of both sides, in which conflict *Elpheda*, fought hand to hand with *Clito*, and though sundred by the multitude, yet came off with the best; the event was, that *Clito* with many of the *Danes* were slaine, and left dead in the field, and the King and his sister shared in the honour of the day. Those that survived were forced to seeke and sue for peace, upon condition that they should keepe themselves within the bounds to them limitted, and moreover pay an annuall tribute for all those grounds they held of the King.

Her monomachy.

In the twelfth yeare of this *Edwards* raigne the *Danes* repenting of those Covenants before made (as thinking it an impairing to their honour, assembled a mighty hoast, with which the King and his sister met in *Stafordshire*, at a place called *Toten-hall*, and soone after, at *Wodnesfield*, at which two places, they slew two Kings, two Earles, and divers Commanders of note, besides many thousands of the *Danes*, of which the Chronocles afford us no exact number, most of which

A brave victory.

which came out of the Country of *Northumberland*, where they had beene peaceably seated.

This excellent Lady was as Religious, as Valiant, who amongst other of her pious acts, prevailed so farre with her Husband, that they betwixt them at their proper charge, translated the bones of King *Oswal*, (who had beene Cannonized for a Saint) from *Bradeny* to *Gloceſter*, and there erected a faire and beautifull Monastery, dedicated to the honour of Saint *Peter*, soone after which (for it presently ensued) the last battle before spoken of) dyed *Etheldredus* Duke of *Mercia*, or middle *England*, after whose expiration the King having had so long proofe of his Sisters love, valour, and wisdome, conferred on her the sole and entire rule and governement of that Country, in as ample possession, as her Lord had before injoyed it, the City of *London* only excepted, which he reserved to be under his owne patronage.

Her valour and piety.

The death of *Etheldredus*.

Of this masculine Spirited Lady, to reckon up all her vertues would aske long circumstance, but I will particularize unto you some few of those brave deedes, she hath left memorable to all posterity, as building, and repairing many Townes, Cities, and Castles, as *Tamworth*, besides *Lychfield*, *Stafford*, *Warwicke*, *Shrowsbury*, *Watersbury*, and *Eldesbury*,

Elphedaes Acts, Buildings, &c. and reparations of decayed Cities.

bury, in the Forrest besides *Chester*, shee erected also a Castle in the North end of *Mercia*, upon the River cald *Merce*, in the *Saxon* tongue *Ramcofan*, and since *Runcora*, shee also built a bridge over the River *Severne*, called *Brimsbury* Bridge, she more over both by her purse and wisdome, greatly assisted the King her Brother, as well in the manna-ging the affaires of the Realme, as in erecting sundry Forts, and Cittadels, as the strong Castle of *Hereford*, in the edge of *Wales*, and in repairing the wals and City of *Chester*, by the *Danes* much defaced, which he much inlarged, so that the Castle which was before without the Walles, is from his time, even to this day contained within them.

Her rare Chastity.

It is further reported of her, that after she had once prooved the paine of travaile in Child birth, shee for ever after abandoned the bed, and embraces of the Duke her Husband: saying, it was neither convenient nor seemely for a Kings Daughter, and Sister to a King, to expose her selfe to any such lust-full action, which might beget those pangs, and throws, which women were inforced to indure in travell, a rare continence and not found in many, and that was one prime occasion, why after the birth of her sole and onely Daughter *Elswina*, she left all other effeminacies, and applying her selfe unto

Elswina.

the

the condition of thoſe turbulent and combuſtious times, became a ſtout and warlike Virago, whoſe example could not chuſe, but put courage into the moſt daſtardly cowards, beholding a woman ſo valiant.

Of her rare continence and vowed chaſtity: too much cannot be ſpoke in her praiſe for Chaſtity as *Solon* defineth, it is the beauty of the ſoule, the grace of the body, and peace of the minde: it is a vertue alwayes companion with fortitude, and as it is both in Virginity and the Widdowed, much approoved, ſo even in Wedlocke it cannot be but commendable: and as idleneſſe is the greateſt enemy unto it, ſo by being in continuall action, is to oppoſe it, abſtinence from fleſhly luſts, are beſt tryed in extremity, and in the end crowned with eternity: for let the body be never ſo faire, without that, it cannot be truely cald beautifull: Beauty, may be compared to the flowers of the Spring, which ſoone fade, but Chaſtity to the ſtarres of Heaven, which laſt ever, for with the reines of reaſon it curbeth the rage of luſt. The greateſt honour conferd upon women, without that, is but like a Mandrakes Apple, faire in ſhew, and poyſon in taſte, it is the ſeale of Grace, the ſtaffe of Devotion, the glory of life, the comfort in death which when it is joyned with Humility, and Charity, they may be called the three vertues of the ſoule:

Chaſtity.

Beauty.

Further of *Elphedaes* valour.

I come now to the thirteenth of this King *Edwards* raigne and the first or second at the most, of her Widdow-hood, at which time a great Navy of *Danes*, which in the time of King *Alured*, were beaten from the coast, and forced to flye into *France*, now returned and sayled about the West Country, and landing in diverse places, tooke sundry preies at their best advantage, and then retyred themselves into their shippes againe, and amongst other of their direptions, they spoyled a towne called *Irchinfield*, from which place they tooke a Bishop, and carryed him aboord their ships, whom they soone after ransomed for forty pounds sterling, but as soone as the King and his Noble Sister, had intelligens of these out-rages, he assembled his Forces, and they sped them West-ward by Land, and sent out a Navy by Sea, of which the *Danes* hearing, they cowardly quit the Land, and fled into *Ireland*.

The outrages of the *Danes*.

And therefore to prevent the like inconveniences, to which the Realme in those dayes was much subject, the King by the advise of his fellow Championesse, built a Castle at the mouth of the River *Avon*, and another at *Buckingham*, and a third neare unto it, and after returned into *Northamptonshire*, and gave battle to the *Danes*, who had there planted themselves under a great Duke cald *Turbetillus*, whom they utterly defeated.

Turbetillus defeated.

ted, and had of them an honourable victory.

It is further Recorded of this Martiall Virago, that she without the ayde of her Brother, gathered her Knights together, and where the *Welsh-men* made invation into the Land, about *Brecknocke*, shee valiantly opposed them in all violent Hostility, and amongst other prisoners, and preyes surprised, the Queene of their Country, who came in person to the field, and thinking to aspire unto her fame, came farre short of her Forture. The yeare following, which was the foureteenth of the Kings raigne, hee caused to be erected, (or at the least reedified) the Townes of *Torsetor*, and *Wigmore*. Vtterly demolishing a strong and famous Castle, which the *Danes* for their security and defence, had built at *Temesford*.

An Emlation betwixt two women.

The same yeare also, this Noble Lady won the Towne of *Derby*, from the power of the *Danes*, in which assault, they put her to that hard adventure, that foure Knights which were called the guardians of her Corps, were slaine close by her, yet shee (notwithstanding) by her great valour escaped; and after so many perils, hazards, battles, and conflicts, in all which, both for magnanimity and action, shee out did the most, and equalled the best: death which durst not looke upon her, in her Armour,

A strange deliverance.

as being frighted at the terrour of her angry countenance, stole upon her unawares, when her plumed helmet, victorious sword, and impenetrable Curace, was laid by, arrested her by the hand of his minister sickenesse, and then taking the advantage of her infirmity and weakenesse, strucke her dead about the Summer *Solstice*, which is the middle of *Iune*. Who was much lamented by the King and the Commons, and her body with great solemnity interred, in the Monastery of Saint *Peters*, which the Duke her Lord, and shee had before erected in *Glocester*, which was after in the troublesome combustions of the *Danes*, quite raced and demolished, but in the processe of time, againe reedified by *Aldredus*, Bishop both of *Yorke*, and *Worcester*, who was loath that the memory of so magnanimous a Lady should be drowned in *Lethe*, and not her monument remaine to all posterity.

Elphedaes death.

This excellent Lady being dead, her young daughter *Elswina* was possessed of all her seigniory for a season, having a like principality with her mother, who preceaded her, and was stiled Princesse of *Mercia*, or middle *England*: but the King her Vnckle taking the affaire into his more mature consideration, by the advice of his Nobles, thought it to be too great a burden for her to support, especially her indisposition comming

Elphedaes Daughter.

ming ſo farre ſhort of the wiſedome, and valour of her Mother, and therefore diſcharged and diſpoſſeſſed her thereof, annexing it to the Crowne, and making it a prime limbe, of the body of his Kingdome: which though it was done with ſome contention, and difficulty; yet the King prevailed in his purpoſe, allotting unto her the Townes of *Notingham*, *Tom-woorth*, and *Derby*: expecting ſhee would have defended them in as brave and warlike a manner, as her Mother before her had done, but finding the contrary, he tooke them alſo from her, and reduced them into his owne ſubjection.

Henry, Arch-biſhop of *Huntington*, an Hiſtriographer, and Poet (ſuch as thoſe times afforded) wrote much of the Chronicles of *England*, and compoſed many Elegies, and Ditties of this noble Lady *Elpheda*, of which theſe enſuing are a part.

Her Epitaph.

Cæſars triumphs were not ſo much to praiſe,
As was of Elpheda, that ſhields ſo oft did raiſe
Againſt her enemies, this noble vanquereſſe
Virago, whoſe vertues can't not expreſſe.

Theſe amongſt others are remembred by *Fabian*, one of our *Engliſh* Chronologers, whom in this briefe tractate (for the contractedneſſe uſed in his Annals) I have ſtrived to imitate.

King *Edward*, in thē death of his Royall ſiſter *Elpheda*, having loſt his chiefe ſupportreſſe,

treſſe, yet notwithſtanding builded a new Towne directly over againſt old *Nothingham*, and made a faire Bridge, to make a paſſage betwixt them, of whom *Marianus* the *Scot*, *William* of *Malmsbury*, and *Henry* of *Huntington* further report, that he ſubdued the two Kings of *Scotland* and *Wales*, who about the twentieth yeare of his raigne elected, and acknowledged him for their Lord and Patron. Hee alſo in the North part of *Mercia*, by the River *Merce*, built a City or Towne called *Thylwall*, and after repaired the City of *Mouncheſter*, which had beene much defaced by the *Danes*, after which and many other his ſtructures, and noble atchievements, which would appeare too tedious here to relate. He finally expired, (having raigned in great honour and trouble) at *Tarringdon*; in the twenty fourth yeare of his raigne, and from thence his body was conveighed to *Winchester*, and interred in the Monaſtery of Saint *Swithine*: leaving behinde him divers Sonnes, of which *Ethelſtane* was the eldeſt, and ſucceeded in the Throne Imperiall, who began his raigne over the greateſt part of *England*, in the yeare of grace, nine hundred and twenty five, and in the third yeare of *Rodolphus* King of *France* this *Ethelſtane*, much beautified the tombe of his Aunt *Elpheda*, and is ſaid to be the firſt annointed King of this Land, &c.

King *Edward* ſubdued the two Kings of *Scotland* and *Wales*.

King *Ethelſtane*.

QVEENE

copy 1

QVEENE MARGARET

Queene Margarets Father, as all pens agree,
King of Ierusalem and Sicilee.
Had neither Crowne nor Country (th' Annals say)
And what's command, where none are to obey?
Yet those meere timpanous Titles, Suffolke drew
Twixt her, and the sixt Henry to pursue,
A speedy match, mauger the præ-contract,
Tweene him and th' heire to the Earle Arminack,
Which raised strange combustions in the State,
This flourishing Kingdome, nigh to ruinate.
In which, she tooke on her a Soveraigne power,
Suiting her present fortunes, not her Dower,
Her: many strange desasters did befall,
But her undaunted spirit ore-came them all.
She knew the mannage both of Pen and Pike,
The Court and Campe to her were both alike.
In bloody battles she tooke great delight,
And would, (if she to day) to morrow fight.
Who can this Queenes heroicke spirit expresse,
A foe to Peace, in field, a Championesse,
Vsurping all that Majesty could claime,
Leaving her Husband, nothing save his name,
He weares the Crowne, she Sword and Scepter bore,
What could the brave Semiramis doe more?

THE



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THE SECOND OF THE THREE WOMEN WORTHIES AMONGST THE CHRISTIANS, CALLED MARGARET QVEENE OF *ENGLAND*.

Preparation for a marriage.

IN the yeare of grace, one thousand foure hundred forty and two, Embassadours were sent from *England* into *Guian*, where a match was concluded betwixt King *Henry* the sixth, then of the age of one and

and twenty, and the Daughter of the Earle of *Arminacke*, which after was disannulled by the Earle of *Suffolke*, (a mighty man in those times) which occasioned a great affront betwixt the Lord Protector and him, which grew unto much rage and blood-shed, (as may after appeare,) but to follow the History close, the before named Earle of *Suffolke*, after the former match fell off, went with others his Assotiates, and concluded a marriage betwixt the King, and the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to the King of *Cicile*, and *Ierusalem*, upon which contract were delivered unto the said King, the Dutchy of *Angeon*, and the Earledome of *Maine*, then called the two keyes, to open the way into *Normandy*, and in the next yeare after, the Earle of *Suffolke*, being created Marquesse, with his wife and other of the most honourable Ladyes of the Realme, sayled into *France*, to bring over this Lady into *England*, which was done with all solemnity; when *Thomas Catwoorthe*, was Lord Major, and *Nicholas Wilford*, and *Iohn Norman* were Sherifes of *London*.

The Lady *Margaret* brought over into *England*.

The moneth after her arrivall into the Kingdome, shee was espoused to the King, at a Towne called *Sowthwicke*, in the County of *Hamshire*, and from thence was honourably conveyed, by the Lords and Peeres of the Land, to *Blacke-Heath*, and there met

The marriage of the King to the Lady *Margaret*.

by the Lord Major, and the Citizens, and in great triumph brought to *Westminster*, and upon the thirtyeth day of *May*, which was the Sunday after Trinity Sunday, was solemnely Crowned; great Feasts, Iusts, and other martiall exercises, were held in the Sanctuary, before the Abby, for the space of three dayes after: But this match was held to be very unprofitable for the Kingdome; first by giving up out of the Kings possession *Angeon* and *Maine:* And then, that for the charge of her comming over, there was demanded in Parliament, a fifteene and an halfe, by the Marquesse of *Suffolke*, which drew him into such a contempt and hatred of the people, that it after cost him his life.

An unprofitable match.

Some also held it very ominous, because that after this Match, as the King lost his revenues in *France*, so hee also hazarded the Natives and people of his owne Nation, for presently after, all the Common weale, and affaires of the estate, were mannaged by the Queene, and her Counsell, (being a woman of a brave and Heroicke Spirit) she assumed prerogative into her hands, all things began after to goe retrograds, and prepostrous, which many conjectured was by the breach of that promise made by the King, unto the Earle of *Arminackes* daughter, for there fell upon this, that the King lost all his right in *Norwaige*,

The Queene assumes regall prerogative.

Norwaige, upon which followed a diſſention and diviſion of the Lord within the Realme; the rebellion of the Commonalty, againſt the Prince their Soveraigne, and in concluſion, the depoſing of the King, and the Queene, with the Prince her Sonne, to be compelled to avoid the Land.

In the five and twentyeth yeare of this Kings raigne, a Parliament was held at Saint *Edmunds bury*, in *Suffolke*, to which all the Commons of that Country, were commanded in their moſt defenſible aray, to waite upon the perſon of the King, where the Lords were no ſooner aſſembled, but *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and Vnckle to the King, was arreſted by Viſcount *Bewmount*, then High Conſtable of *England*, (accompanyed with the Duke of *Buckingham*, and others) and two and thirty of his Principal Servants, committed unto ſeverall priſons: after which arreſt, the Duke after ſixe dayes was found dead in his bed, being the foure and twentieth day of *February*. And his body being expoſed to the publicke view of all men, there was no wound found about him, notwithſtanding which, of his death the Marqueſſe of *Suffolke*, was ſhrowdly ſuſpected, he was a man greatly honoured, and beloved of the Commons, as well for his diſcreete govervement of the Realme, during the Kings nonage, as for his brave and noble hoſpitality,

Humphrey Duke of *Gloceſter* the Kings Vnckle

His death.

A true character of Duke *Humphrey*.

lity, in which none ever exceeded him, for which and many other of his unparalleld vertues, he purchaſed unto himſelfe, (and not without cauſe) to bee called the good Duke of *Gloceſter*, whoſe body was after conveighed unto Saint *Albones*, and neere unto the ſhrine ſollemnely interred.

Not long after, in the yeare one thouſand foure hundred and fifty, during the foreſaid Parliament, the Marqueſſe of *Suffolke* was arreſted and ſent to the Tower, where hee lived a moneth at his pleaſure, which Parliament being after adjourned to *Leceſter*, thither the King came, attended by *Suffolke*, where the Commons made great complaint of the delivering up of *Angeou* and *Maine*, to the diſhonour of the kingdome; For which they accuſed the Marqueſſe, and others as guilty, as alſo for the murther of the good Duke of *Gloceſter:* to appeaſe whom, they Exiled him the Land for five yeares, who obeying the ſentence, tooke ſhipping in *Northfolke*, intending to have ſayled, into *France*, but was met by the way by a ſhip of warre, called the *Nicolas of the Tower*, whoſe Captaine knowing the Duke, put into the Road of *Dover*, and cauſed his head to be ſtrucke off on the ſide of a Boat, and there left both head and body upon the ſands, and then put to Sea againe, and this was the end of the Queenes great favourite, who ſave of her

A Parliament at *Leceſter.*

The death of the Marqueſſe of *Suffolke*-

her, and ſome of his owne creatures, dyed altogether unlamented.

I omit to ſpeake of ſundry inſurrections, as that of Blew-beard, and the *Kentiſh* men, with their Captaine *Iacke Cade*, who called himſelfe *Mortimer*, and Couſin to the Duke of *Yorke*, with others, and come to tell you that the Duke of *Somerſet*, ſucceeded *Suffolke* in the Queenes favour, by whom, and her Counſell, all the affaires of the Realme were mannaged: For ſhe was a Lady of an haughty and invincible ſpirit, and in the thirty ſecond yeare of the Kings raigne, was delivered of a Princely Sonne called *Edward*: In which interim great diſcontent aroſe among the Nobles and Peeres of the Land, eſpecially the Duke of *Somerſet*, and others of the Queenes Counſell grew in great hatred, for the giving up of *Normandy* by appointment: for which and other grievances, the Duke of *Yorke* (father to him who was after King *Edward* the fourth,) with other confederate Lords, oppoſed the Queene, and her faction, of which mortall warre enſued.

Blew-beard.
Iacke Cade.

The birth of Prince *Edward.*

The King being much inſtigated by this magnanimous Lady his Queene, accompanyed with the Duke of *Somerſet*, with a great army, tooke their journey towards the Marches of *Wales*, being aſcertained that the Duke of *Yorke*, with ſundry other Lords, were

The Queene the inſtigator of all combuſtions.

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were up in Armes, who understanding of the Kings comming with so great a power, swarved from his Hoast, and tooke his way towards *London*, but because hee could not be received into the City, to refresh his people, he went over *Kingstone* Bridge, and so into *Kent*, where on a place cald *Bremt heath* he embatteld himselfe: soone after came the King to *Blacke-heath*, and did the like; these two Armies affronting each other, a motion was made to mediate a peace betwixt them, to further which, to the Duke were sent the Bishops of *Wincheſter*, and *Elye*, and the Earles of *Warwicke*, and *Salisbury*, to whom the answer was, that he intended no violence against the person of the King, onely to remoove from about him, some evill disposed persons, by whose meanes his people was much oppressed, and the Commons greatly impoverished, the chiefest of which was the Duke of *Somerset*, to satisfie whom, it was concluded by the King, that hee should be kept in durance to answer all such Articles, as the Duke could object against him.

The proceeding of the Duke of *Yorke*

A Peace mediated betwixt the King and the Duke.

Vpon which promise made by the King, the first day of *March*, being thursday, the Duke broke up his Campe, and personally came to the Kings tent, where he found the Duke of *Sommerset* at liberty, and the next attending on the King, and by the Queenes meanes, the Duke of *Yorke* was sent to *London*,

The Duke of *Yorke* sent to the Tower.

don, where he remained in a ſort a priſoner, and more ſtraitly had beene kept, if preſent newes had not come, that his Sonne *Edward* then Earle of *Marſh*, was haſtning up towards *London*, with a ſtrong power of *Welſh*, and *Marchmen*, which ſtroke ſo ſuddaine a terrour into the Queene and her Counſell, that the Duke was ſet at large, having liberty to retire himſelfe into his owne country: ſoone after by meanes of the Queene, the Duke of *Summerſet*, was created Captaine of *Callis*, which kindled a new fire in the *Yorkiſts*, inſomuch that the Duke being in the *Marches* of *Wales*, called unto him the Earles of *Warwicke* and *Salisbury*, with divers other Lords, Knights, and Eſquires, and ſufficiently ſtrengthened himſelfe, and in *Aprill*, made what ſpeed he could towards *London*.

The Earle of March ſoone to the Duke of *Yorke*.

Summerſet created Captaine of *Calis*.

A new combuſtion.

Which hearing the King and the Queene, ſhee ſuddenly cauſed, (uſing the Kings name and Authority, in all things) a ſtrong Army to be levyed, entending to conveigh the King Weſt-ward, without incountring the Duke of *Yorke*. In which were imployed the Dukes of *Summerſet* and *Buckingham*, the Earles of *Stafford* and *Northumberland*, the Lord *Clifford* and others, who held their journey towards Saint *Albones*, which the Duke hearing coaſted the Country, and upon Thurſday before *Whitſunday*: tooke one end of the Towne, where whilſt motion of peace

Lords of the Queenes party

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was treated on the one party, the Earle of *Warwicke* with the March-men, entered on the other, and skirmished violently against the Kings people: In conclusion, the day fell to the *Yorkists*, where that time was slaine the Duke of *Sommerset*, the Earle of *Northumberland*, and the Lord *Clifford*, with many other Noble Gentlemen: which victory thus obtained by the Duke, hee with great seeming honour and reverence, the morrow following, conveighed the King to *London*, and lodged him in the Bishops pallace, and soone after by a Parliament held at *Westminster*, the Duke of *Yorke*, was made Protector of *England*, the Earle of *Salisbury*, Chancellour, and the Earle of *Warwicke*, Captaine of *Callis*, and all persons (before) neere unto the King, removed, and the Queene and her Counsell, who before ruled all, both King, and land, utterly disabled for having voyce in either: at all which her high Spirit seemed nothing daunted.

The battle at Saint *Albones*

The Kings prison.

The Duke of *Yorke* Protector.

But with some Lords, who secretly adhered unto her party, she so far perswaded that in making the King insufficient, it was such a dishonour to him, and disgrace to the Realme, that by pollicy and friendship, shee caused the Duke of *Yorke*, to be discharged of his Protectors place, and the Earle of *Salisbury*, from being Chancellour, which was the cause of new combustion, and finding (as shee

Yorke discharged of his Protectorship.

ſhee thought) the City of *London*, to favour more the *Yorkiſts*, then her faction, ſhee cauſed the King to remove thence to *Coventry*, whether the Duke with the Earles of *Warwicke* and *Salisbury*, were ſent for, who in their way were ſo ambuſht, that with great difficulty they eſcaped from being ſurpriſed: an other aſſembly of all the Lords, was appointed at *London*, where all of them were richly accompanyed, and ſtrongly attended where a ſeeming attonement was made betwixt them, for joy of which, upon our Ladyes day in Lent, the King, the Queene, and Lords of both parties, went in ſollemne proceſſion to *Pauls*.

Proceſſion to *Pauls*.

But this ſmothered fire broke quickely into open flame, I will let paſſe many of the circumſtances, and come to the matter: The Duke of *Yorke* knowing the inveterate malice, which the Queene bore unto him: aſſembled his Friends, and gathered a ſtrong army of March-men and others, in the beginning of the thirty eight yeare of the King, and ſtrongly encamped himſelfe at *Ludlow*; the Queene alſo gathered like ſtrength, to encounter the Duke, unto whoſe aide the Earle of *Warwicke* ſent a ſtrong band of men from *Callis*, in whoſe company one *Andrew Trollop*, who the night before the incounter, with the entire company of thoſe *Callis* ſouldiers, left the Dukes Hoaſt, and went unto

Andrew Trollope.

the Kings, where they were joyfully received, which much dismaide the *Yorkists*, and the more because they were privy to all their counsell, wherefore upon mature deliberation, they resolved to flye and leave their Campe standing, as it they had still kept the field: the Duke with his two sons, and some few others fled into *Wales*, and so after into *Ireland*, and there remained: the other Lords of his confederacy, tooke their way into *Devonshire*, from thence they sayled into *Garnesy*, and after to *Callis*.

Yorkes flight and his Army dissolved.

In the morning, when all this was knowne to the adverse party, there was sending and running to all Ports, and places, to surprise these Lords, but their pursuite came to late, so that the Kings Army spoyled *Ludlow*, and the Castles, and tooke the Dutchesse of *Yorke*, and her children, and sent them to the Dutchesse of *Buckingham*, her sister, then were all the *Yorkists* proclaimed Rebels, and Traitors, and the young Duke of *Summerset* made by the Queene, Captaine of *Callis*: but notwithstanding, all the Kings Authority joyned with hers, hee could not be there received, which was the cause of many skirmishes, and much blood shed, in which, though the Lords lost many men, yet they came dayly so thicke unto them, out of diverse parts of *England*, that their losse was not perceived; In which interim one *Iohn*

The Dutchesse of *Yorke* prisoner, and *Ludlow* spoyled.

The *Yorkists* proclaimed Traitors.

Dinham

Dinham, was ſent with certaine ſhips, to ſet upon the Kings Navy at *Portſmouth*, who ſped him ſo well that he tooke the Lord *Rivers* in his bed, with the Lord *Skales* his ſon, with other rich preys, taking of the Kings Navy what ſhippes them beſt liked; which ſome conjecture was not without the conſent of the Mariners, who bore a ſingular affection to the Earle of *Warwicke*.

Iohn Dinham ſurpriſed the Kings Navy.

With part of theſe ſhips the Earle of *Warwicke* ſayled into *Ireland*, to conferre with the Duke of *Yorke*, about their re-entry into the Land, and returned into *Callis* with ſafety, in which time a Parliment was held at *Coventry*, by Authority whereof, the Duke of *Yorke* with the other Lords were attainted and their Lands and goods ceaſed to the Kings uſe, then proviſion was made to defend the Havens, and Ports, and at *Sandwich* was ordained a new ſtrength, under the command of one Sir *Simon Mountford*, that none ſhould paſſe unto the aide of the Lords, of which they having intelligence, ſent out another Navy unto *Sandwich*, and after long fight with the ſaid *Mountford*, tooke him, and at a place called *Riſ-banke*, ſmote off his head: after which the confederate Lords ſeeing what power they had with them, and knowing that many hearts in *England* adhered to their faction, after they had ſet *Callis* in order, they prepared for *England*, and

Simon Mountford beheaded by the *Yorkiſts*.

The *Yorkiſts* land in *England.*

landed at *Dover*, and marching through *Kent*, came to *London* the ſecond day of *July*, where having well refreſhed their people, they ſped them towards the King, who was then at *Coventry*, and awaited there with a ſufficient army.

The battle at *Northampton.*

Who marching as farre as *Northampton*, the ninth day of *July* both hoſts incountred, where betwixt them was a blooddy battle fought, but in the end, the victory fell to the Earles of *Warwicke* and *Salisbury*, and the Kings hoſt were utterly defeated, and many of his Noblemen ſlaine, amongſt which were the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earle of *Shrewsbury*, the Vicount *Bewmount*, Lord *Egremond* and others, and the King taken in the field: after which victory by the Lords obtained, they brought the King (ſtill keeping his eſtate) up to *London*, and lodged him in the Biſhops pallace, and ſent newes of their happy ſucceſſe to the Duke of *Yorke* who was at that time in *Ireland*: A Parliament was then cald in the name of the King, and holden at *Weſtminſter*, during which, the Duke of *Yorke*, upon the tenth day of *October* came to the City of *Weſtminſter*, and lodged him in the Kings pallace, upon which a rumour roſe that *Henry* ſhould be depoſed, and the Duke of *Yorke* made King.

The Kings hoſt diſcomfitted.

The King taken.

Yorke lodgeth in the Kings Pallace.

Whilſt theſe things were thus in agitation, the Duke came one day unto the Parliament Cham-

Chamber, and in the preſence of the Lords, ſate him downe in the Kings Chaire, and boldly made claime to the Crowne, as his rightfull inheritance. At which the Lords began to murmure, as well his friends, as others, and after the matter was long diſputed, the Duke was perſwaded to renounce that claime, during the life of King *Henry*: In all which time the Queene, whom all theſe terrours could not daunt, kept her ſelfe with the Lords of her party, in the North, and uſing the Kings name, gathered a ſtrong power, which (as ſhe proteſted in the front of her Campe) was to be revenged on the Kings Rebells, and Enemies: There is one thing worthy obſervation, that during this Competitorſhip betwixt the King and the Duke, though they lodged both within one pallace, yet would he for no interceſſion or intreaty, once viſit the King, which could be little leſſe interpreted, then an haughty, and ambitious inſolence.

Yorke layeth claime to the Crowne.

The Queenes magnanimity.

Yorks pride.

To proceede, it was after concluded by the Authority of the whole Parliament, that King *Henry* ſhould continue King all his naturall life, but after his death, Prince *Edward* his ſonne to be made incapable of that Royall dignity, but the Duke and his Heires to be Kings; and he in the meane time to be made Protector, and Regent of the Land. and if at any time the King of his owne free will,

The degree of the Parliament.

will, were disposed to resigne, it should be to the Duke, if he then lived, or else to his Heires after him: which on the Saturday next, being the ninth day of *November*, was proclaimed through the City. And further, because Queene *Margaret*, with the Prince her Sonne, the Dukes of *Summerset*, and *Exeter*, with divers other Lords, kept her still in the North, and came not up at the Kings sending, it was concluded by the Lords there present, that the Duke of *Yorke* with the Earle of *Salisbury*, and others, should raise an Army to fetch in the said Queene, and Lords, who hearing of their comming met with him neere unto *Wakefield*, where was fought betwixt them a sharpe and bloody battle, in which the Duke of *Yorke* was slaine with his young Sonne, the Earle of *Rutland*, with Sir *Thomas Nevell*, sonne to the Earle of *Salisbury*, and the Earle himselfe was taken alive, and soone after beheaded.

The battle of *Wakefield*.
The Duke of *Yorke* slaine.

It is said that the Duke of *Yorke* being sore wounded, was brought before the Queene, who in great derision and scorne, placed him on a molehill, instead of a Throne, and put a Crowne of paper on his head for a Diadem, and after she had sufficiently taunted, his ambition, caused him to be slaine; this done with her victorious host, shee made what speede shee could towards *London*, and at

Saint

Saint *Albones* was met by the Earle of *Warwicke* and the Duke of *Northfolke* (who brought the King with them to the field, where after a ſtrong fight, upon a Shrove-tueſday in the morning, the Duke, and Earles Army were routed, and the King againe taken and brought unto the Queene. The ſame day ſhe cauſed her ſonne *Edward* to be made Knight, with other Gentlemen to the number of thirty perſons.

Another battle at Saint *Albons*.

Prince *Edward* made Knight.

The Queene being now in her former ſupreame command, and thinking to ſway all things as before, at her owne pleaſure: newes were brought that *Edward* Earle of March, eldeſt Sonne to the Duke of *Yorke*, and the Earle of *Warwicke* were met, with a great ſtrength of March-men, and others, and were ſpeeding towards *London*; which tidings compelled the King and Queene, to retire them with their Army Northward, the other taking this advantage entred the City, the firſt weeke in Lent; to whom reſorted great numbers of Gentlemen, from the South and Eaſt, then was a great Counſell called of the Lords, ſpirituall and temporall, who after many argumen:s debated, gave up this ſentence, that foraſmuch as King *Henry* contrary to his honour, and promiſe at the laſt parliament made, and alſo that he was reputed unable and inſufficient to governe the Realme, by their generall aſſents he was

Edward Earle of March raiſeth new forces.

Henry thought worthy to be deposed.

thought worthy to be deposed, and discharged of all royall dignity.

Edward Earle of March made King.

Then incontinently by the Authority of the said Counsell, and consent of the Commons, there present: *Edward* the eldest son to the Duke of *Yorke*, with an unanimous suffrage was elected King, and being royally accompanyed to *Westminster*, was invested in the Throne, and tooke possion of the Crowne, thence by the Clergy, he was conveighed in sollemne procession to Saint *Edmunds* shrine, and there offered as King, receiving the Homage and Fealty, of all the Lords there present, &c. Then was great provision made for the North, against the Queene and her partisans, the Earle of *Warwicke*, upon a Saturday, in the beginning of *March*, with a great puissance of people, departed from *London* Northward, and on the Wednesday following, the Kings Infantry followed, and upon Fryday next after, being the tenth of *March*, the King rode through the City, with a great band of men, passing *Bishopsgate*, and so holding on his journey, sped him so well, that he with the rest of his Forces, met with their enemies, at a Village, nine miles and an halfe on this side *Yorke*, called *Towton* or *Shirborne*.

The bloody battle at *Towton*, or *Shirborne*.

Vpon *Palme sunday* he gave them battle, which was fought with such eagernesse and fury, that in the field, and in the chase were slaine

ſlaine of the Queenes party, thirty thouſand men, beſides thoſe of ſpeciall note and name, amongſt which are numbred the Earle of *Northumberland*, the Earle of *Weſtmerland*, the Lord *Clifford*, the Lord *Egremond*, Sir *Andrew Trollop*, (who had before revolted with his *Callis* Souldiers, from the *Yorkiſts* at *Ludlow*) with divers others, there were taken alſo the Earle of *Willſhire*, or *Devonſhire*, who was ſent to *Yorke*, and there after beheaded, of which bloody conflict, and irrecoverable loſſe, *Henry* and *Margaret*, having notice, they with their ſonne *Edward*, the Duke of *Summerſet*, the Lord *Roſſe*, and others, in all haſt fled towards *Scotland*, and the King upon the morrow, with much of his people entred into *Yorke*, and there kept his *Eaſter*.

Henry with his Queene flye into *Scotland*.

Thus the moſt infortunate Prince *Henry*, (of whom it is truely obſerved, that he was never perſonally in any battle, but it was loſt) when he had raigned full thirty eight yeares, ſixe months and odde dayes, and that Heroycall Lady *Margaret*, (whom even this laſt diſaſter could not daunt) was forc't to flye, whilſt King *Edward* having ſetled all the affaires in the North, under the charge of the Earle of *Warwicke*, viſited all the Countryes, South and Eaſt, and about the beginning of *Iune*, came to his Mannor of *Sheene*, (ſince called *Richmond*) in which

Henry in all his actions moſt infortunate.

time of his abode there, proviſion was made for his royall Coronation. Then upon the twenty ſeventh of the ſame moneth being Fryday, hee rode to the Tower of *London*, attended by the Lord Major and his Brethren, and upon the morrow being Saturday, he made twenty eight Knights of the *Bathe*, and foure more after: the ſame afternoone he was with great ſolemnity conveyed through the City, thoſe two and thirty Knights riding before him in blew gownes, and hoods, and upon the morrow being Sunday, and Saint *Peters* day, with great triumph Crowned, and annoynted by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c.

The Coronation of King *Edward*, the fourth of that name.

In the ſecond yeare of this King, *Margaret* late Queene, came out of *France* into *Scotland*, and thence into *England*, with an Army of *Frenchmen*, and *Scots*, of which King *Edward* having notice, he ſped him into the North, with a ſtrong Army, at the rumour of which (by reaſon of the cowardice of her Souldiers, ſhe was forced to diſband and flye, and tooke a ſmall ſhip, intending to ſaile into *France*, but by reaſon of a great tempeſt, ſhee was forced to leave her owne barke, and take a ſmall Fiſher-boate, by meanes of which ſhee landed at *Barwicke*, and came unto the *ſcottiſh* King, where ſhee heard her barke periſhed in the tempeſt in which ſhee had great riches and

Queene *Margarets* Army.

Margaret diſtreſſed by Sea.

and treasure: notwithstanding, at her instigation, the yeare after, shee with her Husband invaded *England*, with a great Army of *Scottish men*; which hearing, then the Lord *Montague*, (Brother to the Earle of *Warwicke*) he assembled the Northerne men and gave them battle at a place calld *Exham*, and there routed them, chasing *Henry* so nere that he surprized certaine of his followers, habited in Iackets of blew Velvet, garnished with Crownes of gold, and fretted with pearle, and other rich stones; notwithstanding his so narrow escape, in the end of the same yeare, hee was taken in a wood in the North Country, by one named *Cantlow*, and presented to the King, who sent him as Prisoner to the Tower, where he remained a long time after.

Exham field.

Henry tooke Prisoner.

Some few moneths before this, King *Edward* at a place called *Grafton*, neere unto *Stony Stratford*, upon the first day of *May*, secretly espoused *Elizabeth*, late wife of Sir *Iohn Grey*, Knight, who was slaine at *Temton* field neere unto *Yorke*, at which marriage were present none save themselves, the Dutchesse of *Bedford*, her Mother, two Gentlewomen, and one Gentleman, who the next yeare after, upon *Whitsunday*, was with great sollemnity Crowned at *Westminster*, which marriage was the occasion of much

King *Edward* marryeth *Elizabeth Gray*.

much trouble in the Land, of which I am loath long to insist, as unwilling to meddle with any impertinences, not genuine with the particular actions, and fortunes of the Queene *Margaret*, the subject now in hand.

Yet thus farre I must travell in the History, to informe you that the Earle of *Warwicke*, was before sent into *France*, to treate about a marriage betwixt the King and the Lady *Bova*, who by reason of the former match, thought himselfe much disparaged and dishonoured: therefore hee withdrew himselfe from the King, and confedered unto him the Duke of *Clarens*, who had before marryed his daughter, and notwithstanding the King sent peaceably unto them, as desiring reconsilement, yet they sayled into *France*, solliciting the ayde of *Lewis* the eleventh, who by reason of the former affront (concerning the Lady *Bova*) gladly condiscended to their request, where they consulted with Queene *Margaret*, and the Earle of *Oxford*, for their returne into *England*, in which meane space, King *Edward* commanded them to be proclaimed as Rebels, and Traitours, throughout the Realme.

The Lady *Bova*.

The Duke of *Clarens*, and Earle of *Warwicke* proclamed Rebels.

In the tenth yeare of the King, and the month of *September*, the Duke of *Clarence*, the Earles of *Warwicke*, *Pembrooke*, and *Oxford*, with others landed at *Dertmouth* in *Devonshire*, and made Proclamations in the name

name of King *Henry*, to whom much people desirous of innovation resorted, and drew towards the King, (then being in the North,) who having with him, but small strength, and (of them too) those whom hee durst scarse trust, he with the Duke of *Gloster*, the Lord *Hastings*, and a few others, tooke the next way towards the *Washes* in *Lincolneshire*, and with great danger, not without the losse of some of his company, got over into *Flanders*, and sped thence to *Charles* Duke of *Burgoine*, who had before marryed his sister, where he rested for a season, meane space the Duke of *Clarence*, and the other Lords drew nere unto the City, and after rode unto the Tower, and withall honour and reverence, brought out King *Henry*, and conveighed him to Saint *Pauls*, and lodged him in the Bishops pallace who was generally admitted, and taken for King, through the whole Land.

Henry againe proclaimed King.

King *Edward* flyes the land.

Henry received as King.

And now was great expectation for the landing of Queene *Margaret*, and her Sonne Prince *Edward*, and great provision made through all the coast, to oppose King *Edwards* landing, who in a Parliament then called, was proclaimed usurper of the Crowne, and the Duke of *Glocester* his younger Brother Traytor, and both of them attainted by the said Parliament, then the Earle of *Warwicke* rid to *Dover*, to have received

Strange alteration in the state.

Glocester, who was after *Richard* the third.

ceived Queene *Margaret*, but was disappointed, for the wind was to her so contrary, that shee lay at the Sea side, tarrying for a convenient passage, from *November* till *Aprill*, so that he was forced to returne without effecting his purpose.

Edward landeth in *England*

In the beginning of which moneth *Aprill*, King *Edward* landed in the North, with a small number of *Flemmings*, and others, all which could scarse make up a thousand, and sped him towards *Yorke*, making his Proclamations in the name of King *Henry*, and protested to the people as he went, that hee came for no other intent but to claime his antient inheritance, the Dukedome of *Yorke*; notwithstanding which, the City denyde him admittance, till he tooke an oath, which having done, they opened their gates unto him, when after he had refreshed his Souldiers, he held his way on towards *London*; and having passed (either by favor or faire words) the Lord Marquesse *Montacut*, who lay with an Army in the way to interdict his journey, seeing that his strength was greatly increased, and that the people dayly flockt unto him, hee then made proclamations in his owne name as King of *England*, and held on his way to *London*, where he was releeved, and the same day hee rode to Saint *Pauls* Church, and offred at the Altar, which done hee went to the Bishops pallace, where hee found

He maketh his Proclamations in the name of King *Henry*.

Edward possesseth *Yorke*.

Henry surprised by *Edward*.

found King *Henry*, allmoſt alone, for all the Lords, and others, to ſave their owne lives, had utterly forſaken him.

Then King *Edward* lodged himſelfe, where King *Henry* lay, and committed him to ſtrict keeping, and reſted himſelfe till *Eaſter* Eve, who hearing of his brothers comming, and the other Lords with him, with a ſtrong hoſt, unto Saint *Albones*, hee ſped him thither, and lay that night at *Barnet*, whether the Duke of *Clarence*, (contrary to his oath made to the *French* King) came with all the ſtrength he had, and reconciled himſelfe to his Brother: at which the Lords were much daunted, yet by the comfort and incouragement of the Earle of *Oxford*, they marched on to *Barnet*, (the foreſaid Earle leading the *van*) and there they ſtrongly embattelled themſelves.

The Earle of *Oxford* leadeth the Van.

Vpon the morrow being the foureteenth of *Aprill* and *Eaſterday*, very earely in the morning, the two hoſts defied each other, upon the one party were two Kings, *Edward* and *Henry*, (who brought him with him to the battle,) *Clarence*, and *Gloſſeſter*, the Lord *Barnes*, *&c.* And upon the other was the Duke of *Exeter*, the two Earles of *Warwicke* and *Oxford*, the Marqueſſe *Mountacute*, with many other men of note, and name: In which fight, the Earle of *Oxford* quit himſelfe ſo manfully, that he quite routed that

The Battle at *Barnet*.

part of the field which hee set upon, insomuch that newes was carryed to *London*, King *Edward* had lost the day, and if his Souldiers, had kept their rankes, and not falne to rifling, most likely it had beene so. But after long and cruell fight King, *Edward* got the victory, having slaine of his enemies, the Marquesse *Mountacute*, the Earle of *Warwicke* his brother, with many others: (on the Kings party, the Lord *Barnes*, and upon both parties, to the number of fifteene hundred and upwards: the same after noone came King *Edward* to *London*, and made his offring at Saint *Pauls*, and after rode to *Westminster*, and there lodged; and King *Henry* was againe committed to the Tower, where he remained till his death.

Lords slaine in the battle.

And now great preparation was made against the landing of Queene *Margaret*, and her sonne: who all this while had beene nere to the Sea side, expecting a winde, which after blew for her, most infortunately: yet was shee safely landed, with an Army of *French men*, and others, and entered so farre within the Realme, till shee came to a place called *Tewxbury*, where the King met with her, and after some resistance, distressed and chased her whole company, in which conflict many were slaine, and their bodyes found dead in the place, and shee her selfe with her sonne *Edward*, both taken Prisoners,

Queene *Margaret* landeth in *England*.

The battle at *Tewxbury*.

Margaret with the Prince her son taken.

ers, and brought to the King: whom ſhee fronted with a bold and an undaunted countenance, and forgetting what ſhee was then, a priſoner: boldly ſpake to him, as what ſhee had beene, a commanding Princeſſe; which the King not having the patience to indure, commanded her from his preſence.

Her magnanimity.

The Prince alſo, the true heire to his Mothers magnanimous ſpirit, being not onely reprooved, but ſomewhat villified by the King, whoſe blood was not yet cooled, ſince the late battle, replyed unto him in a language, beſt ſuiting his birth, and the Sonne of ſuch a Mother, at which King *Edward* being highly mooved, and beyond all patience incenſed, (having then his Gantlet on) (for he had not yet put of his armour) ſtrucke him upon the face, which blow was no ſooner given, but he was inſtantly dragged from the Kings preſence, and by the Duke of *Gloceſter* (as fame reports) moſt tyrannouſly murthered, and this hapned upon the fourth day of *May*.

Prince *Edward* murthered by the Duke of *Gloceſter*.

When the Queene heard of the death of her Sonne, and the manner thereof, the more to aggravate it, great (no queſtion) was her griefe, but much greater, and altogether inexpreſſible, her rage and fury, not having power to revenge her ſelfe upon her enemies: this more tormenting her, then

the durance of the King her husband, her owne captivity, or the losse of her kingdome, yet outwardly shee is said to have borne all these disasters, with an incomparable magnanimity: who was first conveighed to *London*, and from thence, (with small attendance, and lesse estate) sent over into her owne Country, and upon *Assention* Eve next ensuing, the body of *Henry* the sixth late King, was brought unreverently from the Tower, through the high streetes of the City, to Saint *Pauls*, and there left for that night, and the next morrow with bills and glaves, (as he was the day before) brought from the Tower thither, conveighed to *Chertsey*, and without any sollemnity at all, there interred, of the manner of whose death there be divers reports, but the common fame went, that he was stab'd to death with a dagger, by the bloody hand of *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*.

Queene *Margaret* sent into her owne Country.

The death of *Henry*.

His buriall.

QVEENE

QVEENE ELIZABETH.

THis Virgin Soveraigne of our Maiden Isle.
On whom blind Fortune did both frowne, and smile
Great Honour, and great Horrour, did indure,
Not safe, being Subject, not being Queene, secure;
Examine both: It is not easily guest,
In which of them she did demeane her best;
And of those double Fates, 'tis hard to know
In which, she did most dangers undergoe.
Had 7 more heads then Spanish Gerion, *he*
Who to one body had no lesse then three,
More hands then great Briareus *(to be wondred)*
Whose active skill (at once) could moove an hundred,
In every one a pen: As many eyes,
As Iuno's Argus, *waking; to devise.*
Of her perfections onely; Head, Hands, Sight,
(In striving but to patterne her aright)
All, (though in their full vigour) I should finde,
Strucke on the suddaine, Stupid, Dull, and Blinde.
Chaste Virgin, Royall Queene, belov'd and fear'd,
Much on the Earth admir'd, to Heaven indeer'd.
Single, and singular, (without another)
A Nurse to Belgia, *and to* France; *a Mother*
Potent by Land, sole Soveraigne of the Maine,
Antagonist to Rome, *the scourge of* Spaine.

THE



THE LAST OF THE THREE WOMEN WORTHIES AMONGST THE CHRISTIANS, CALLED ELIZABETH, QVEEN OF *ENGLAND*, *FRANCE*, AND *IRELAND*, &c.

A Character of Queene *Elizabeth.*

AS the most famous Painter of his Time, *Apelles*, to frame the picture of one *Venus*, had at once exposed to his view an hundred of the most choyce and exquisite Virgins, of *Greece*, to take from one the

the ſmootheſt brow, from a ſecond, the moſt ſparkling eye: a third, the Roſieſt colloured cheeke, a fourth the beſt Corrall like lippe; a fifth, the ſweeteſt dimpled chinne: a ſixth the daintieſt ſwelling breſt, a ſeventh, the whiteſt hand: from another, the moſt delicate foote, and ſo of the reſt: and all to make the exact portrature of that Emergent goddeſſe; ſo in the accurate expreſſion of this rare Heroicke *Elizabeth*, ſhould I peruſe all the ancient, and Authenticke Hiſtories, and out of them ſelect the lives of the moſt vertuous Ladyes, for their rare and admirable indowments, commended to poſterity, and perpetuity; taking and extracting from them ſeverally, thoſe ſundry gifts and graces by which they were remarkeably eminent above others, (whether Piety, or Virginall purity; Beauty, and bounty; Majeſty, and magnanimity; Language, and learning; polliticke Governement, or practiſe of goodneſſe; pitty of forraigne diſtreſſed nations, or indulgence over her owne Natives, &c.) Nay, what præcelling vertue ſoever, was commendable in any one particular, or all in generall, may, without flattery be juſtly conferred on her.

Her deſcent.

Shee was the Daughter of King *Henry*, the eighth of that name; and of his ſecond wife, the Lady *Anne Bullaine*, firſt created Marchioneſſe of *Pembrooke*, and then eſpouſed

sed to the King, the five and twentyeth day of *Ianuary*, 1533. and upon *Whit Sunday* next following at *Westminster* crowned Queene, the seventh of *September* after, shee was delivered of a faire Daughter, to the great and unspeakeable joy, both of the Prince, and people, shee was Christened the third day next ensuing, being Wednesday, in the Fryers Church in *Greenewich*, in a Font of silver, The old Dutchesse of *Northfolke* held the Babe: Her Godfather was *Thomas Cranmer*, Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and Metropolitane of all *England*, her Godmothers, the Dutchesse of *Northfolke*, and the Marquioness of *Dorset*, both Widdowes.

Her birth.

Her Baptisme.

Not long after the birth of this young Princesse, a generall oath of Allegiance past through the Kingdome to support and maintaine the successive heires, descending from the bodies of the King, and Queene *Anne*, lawfully begotten, in the possession of the Crowne and Scepter, and all Imperiall honours to them belonging, by which *Katherine* of *Spaine* his former wife, and the Princesse *Mary* their daughter were disabled to lay any claime at all to the Royall dignity: and for this cause were the two young Ladies brought up a part, which might be a reason also, why there was such distance in their dispositions.

An oath of Allegiance taken.

Katherine the mother, and *Mary* the daughter disabled of all regall claime.

I have further read of this young Lady *Elizabeth*,

lizabeth, that there were pregnant hopes of her, even in her Mothers conception, *Mercury* being the ſtarre which was at that ſeaſon moſt predominant, whoſe influence is ſharpeneſſe of wit, and ingenuity; *Iupiter*, at her birth being in conjunction with *Venus*; and *Sol*, with a favourable Aſpect, ſhining on either, a doubtleſſe preſage, that the Infant borne under that Conſtellation, ſhould bee faire and fortunate, powerfull in warre, yet a Patroneſſe of peace, excellent in Learning, exquiſite in language, in life honoured, in death lamented: who in her tender Infancy was ſaid, almoſt as ſoone to ſpeake as to goe, and that her words had ſence, as ſoone as ſound, and not being full foure yeares of age, uſed every morning when ſhee opened her eyes, to aske for her booke, before ſhee called for bread, and at all other times of the day was obſerved to bee more ready to pray, then to prattle.

Vnder what Conſtellation ſhe was borne.

Her Infancy.

Her Childhood,

Queene *Annes* life being taken away by a violent death, the morrow after, the King was marryed to his third wife, the Lady *Iane Seymer*, daughter to Sir *Iohn Seymer*, who on the twelfth day of *October*, In the yeare of grace 1537. was at *Hampton* Court delivered of a Sonne, whoſe Mother dyed the ſecond day after, much lamented and pitty-ed, and the young Prince called *Edward*, was the eighteenth of the ſame moneth created

Queene *Anne* dead.

Prince *Edward* borne. Created Prince of *Wales*.

Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Cornwall*, and *Chester*: the Father being so joyfull of his Sonne, that hee cast a neglectfull eye on his two former daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, but the later of the two was in the first grace, for when *Mary* was separated from comming neere the Court, *Elizabeth* was admitted to keepe the young Prince company, and from his Tutors received all such necessary documents, that by her childish dictating unto him, he might be the more capable to understand them, and such was their proximity in blood, that it begot in them a mutuall and alternate affection, insomuch that he no sooner knew her, but he beganne to acknowledge her, neither was their love the lesse, comming from one loynes, then had they issued from one and the same wombe, being equally fortunate and unfortunate, as having one Royall Father, but either of them to be deprived of a mother, and in that too, having a kinde of mutuall correspondence, that though her Mother suffered by the sword, and his dyed in Child bed, yet both indured violent and inforced deaths.

An alternate affection betweene the Prince and his sister *Elizabeth*.

To cut off circumstance: in the yeare one thousand five hundred forty sixe, and of his raigne the thirty eighth, King *Henry* the eighth, expired the 28. of *December*, and was the sixteenth day of *February*, next following, with great solemnity buryed at *Windsor*.

The death of King *Henry* the eighth.

And

And upon the one and thirtyeth day of *January*, was Prince *Edward* proclaimed King over all his Fathers Dominions and Realmes by the ſtile of *Edward*, the ſixth of that name, and on the nineteenth of *February*, he rode with his Vnckle, Sir *Edward Seymor*, Duke of *Summerſet*, and Lord Protector through the City of *London*. And the day following was annoynted and Crowned King, at *Weſtminſter*, by *Thomas Crawmer*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and Metropolitane of all *England*, who that day adminiſtred the holy Sacraments, &c.

Prince *Edward* proclaimed King.

The King was no ſooner Crowned, but the Lady *Elizabeth* gave way to the preſent ſtate, neither continued they in that frequent familiarity as before, for whereas in former time ſhe loved him as a Brother, her diſcretion now taught her to honour him as her King, for though hee was a Prince of great meekeneſſe and modeſty: for that Royall Majeſty, which makes the difference betwixt the Sonne and the Father, diſtinguiſheth betwixt the Siſter and the Brother. for they which had lived in great familiarity, now meete not but at diſtance, which proceeded not from his will, but the Majeſty of ſtate, the death of the Father which raiſed him to the Crowne: Remooved her from the Court into the Country, in which retirement, being nobly attended by divers voluntary La-

His Coronation.

Her retirement into the Country.

dies, and Gentlewomen, as also her owne traine and houshold servants, shee led there (though a more solitary) yet a more safe and contented life, and being there setled, shee received, to adde unto her revenue, many private gifts, with often visits sent from the King, who was very indulgent over her honour, and health.

Her first suiter.

Scarse was shee full foureteene yeares of age, when her second Vnckle *Seymor*, Brother to the Lord Protector, and Lord High Admirall of *England* brought her a Princely suiter, richly habited, aud nobly attended, who after much importunity, both by himselfe and friends, finding himselfe by her modest repulses, and cold answers, crost in his purpose, setled in his minde, though not satisfied in her denyall, retyred himselfe into his Country.

His name is conceald.

Her Virgin modesty.

This first unwelcome motion of marriage, was a cause why she studyed a more retyred life, as being seldome seene abroad, and if at any time the King her Brother had sent to injoy her company at Court, shee made there no longer stay, then to know his Highnesse pleasure, and make tender of her duty, and service; and that done, with all convenient speede, tooke her journey backe into the Country, where shee spent the entire season of her Brothers raigne, who the sixth day of *July*, in the sixteenth yeare of his age, and the seventh

seventh of his Princely governement, departed the world at *Greenewich.*

The death of King *Edward* the sixth.

The two Vnckles of the King (the onely Supporters, on which the safety of his Minority leaned) being cut off by violent deaths, It was a generall feare, through out the Kingdome, that the Nephew should not survive long after them, which accordingly happened: for the two great Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Suffolke*, being in the prime and sole authority, concluded a match betwixt the Lord *Guildford Dudley*, Sonne to *Northumberland*, and the Lady *Gray*, Daughter to *Suffolke*, thinking thereby to disable both the Sisters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, from any claime to the Crowne: and therefore the fourth day after the Kings death, the Lady *Iane* was proclaimed Queene.

The Lady *Iane Gray* proclaimed Queene.

The Lady *Mary* being then at *Framingham* was much perplexed with that newes, especially when shee heard it was done by the consent of the whole Nobility: to whom the *Suffolke men* assembled themselves, offring her their volentary assistance, to attaine unto her lawfull inheritance; which bruited at Wort, The Duke of *Northumberland*, having a large and strong Commission granted him, from the body of the whole Counsell, raised an Army to suppresse both her and her Assassinates, which was no sooner advanced, but the Lords repenting of so great

The Duke of *Northumberland* sent against the Lady *Mary.*

great an injury done to the late Kings Sister, sent a Countermaund after him, and when he thought himselfe in his greatest security, the nobility forsaking him, and the Commons abandoning him: being at *Cambridge*, saving his sonnes and some few servants, he was lett alone, where he proclaimed the Lady *Mary* Queene, in the open Market place: Notwithstanding, he was arrested in *Kings Colledge*, of high Treason, and from thence was brought up to the Tower, where upon the Hill, at the common Execution place, he lost his head, the twelfth of *August* next ensuing, the like fate happened to the Duke of *Suffolke*, not many weekes after, as also to the sweete young couple, the Lord *Guilford Dudly*, and the Lady *Iane Grey*, of whose much lamented deathes, I cannot now insist.

Northumberland beheaded

The deaths of *Suffolke*, the Lady *Iane*, and *Guilford Dudley*.

The Lady *Mary* was proclaimed by the *Suffolkemen* Queene at *Framingham*, the twentyeth of *July*: and the third of *August* next, went by water to take possession of the Tower: her sister, the Lady *Elizabeth*, (whom, shee had before sent for out of the Country) accompanying her in the Barge. from the Tower shee rode through *London*, towards the Pallace at *Westminster*: The Lady *Elizabeth* to whom all this time shee showed a pleasant and gracious countenance, rid in a Chariot next after her, drawne by

Mary proclamed Queene.

sixe

six white Horses trapt in cloath of Silver, the Open Chariot being covered over with the same, in which sate, onely (to accompany her) the Lady *Anne* of *Cleave*. The first day of *October*, *Mary* was crowned Queene at *Westminster*, by *Stephen Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*; the Lady *Elizabeth* being most Princesse-like attended, and present at her sisters Coronation.

Her Coronation.

I come now to her troubles, and notwithstanding her many and miraculous dangers and deliverances being an absolute Princesse, yet greater were the difficulties shee past being a Prisoner, then those the which the Pope menac'st her with his Bulls abroad: now the Popes agents seeke to supplant her with their power at home, and then her adversaries were Alians, now her opposites are natives. Then forraigne Kings sought to invade her, now a moderne *Queene* laboureth to intrap her, they strangers, she a sister: She lived then at freedome and without their jurisdiction, shee lives now a captive subject to an incensed sisters indignation; she was then attended by her Nobilitie and grave Counsellours; she hath now none to converse with her, but Keepers and Jaylours: she in her soveraigntie never stirred abroad without a strong guard of tall Yeomen and Gentlemen Pentioners; shee now is kept within close prisoner, waited on onely by rude and unmanner-

The troubles of the Lady *Elizabeth*.

Her danger greater in her solitude then in her soveraigntie.

The reasons.

nerly white and blacke coate Souldiers.

But having before publiſhed a tractate of this excellent Lady, intituled *from her cradle to her Crowne*, I will now onely give you a briefe nomination of theſe paſſages moſt pertinent to this project now in hand, referring the Reader for his better ſatisfaction to the diſcourſe before remembred.

Winchester inſidiateth her life.

Stephen Gardiner Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and other *Romiſts*, offended with her Religion, laboured not onely to ſupplant her from the Queenes love, but (if poſſible) to deprive her of her life, poſſeſſing the Queene that ſhee was conſenting unto Sir *Thomas Wyats* inſurrection; therefore a ſtrict Commiſſion was ſent downe to *Aſhridge*, where ſhe then ſojourned and lay extreamly ſicke, where the Lords, the Commiſſioners beſieged the houſe with Souldiers, entred her Bed-chamber without leave. And notwithſtanding two learned Doctors affirmed ſhe could not bee removed without danger of life, the next morning hoyſted her into an Horſlitter towards *London*: Being arived at Court, for foureteene dayes confin'd to her chamber, no acquaintance to confer with her, no friend to comfort her; where after ſhe was ſtrictly examined and ſharpely reprooved, and notwithſtanding nothing could be proved againſt her, commanded to the *Tower* by water, and at ſuch a time when in ſhootting the Bridge, the

Doctor *Gain* and Doctor *Wendiffe*.

Her committing to the Tower.

Barge

Barge grated againſt the Arches, being in great danger of ſplitting: her landing at the Traytors ſtaires, her churliſh entertainment, her keeping cloſe priſoner, her Family diſſolved, her ſervants diſcharged, her frights by day, her terrours by night: her often examination to entangle her in her ſpeeches: her very diet ſerved into her by groomes and common Souldiers; her conducting from one place to another, no day without threatning of danger, no night but menacing death: her very lodgings fierd about her eares (as at *Woodſtocke.*) And after all theſe miſeries and farre more inexpreſſible calamities, her owne ſiſter to ſet her hand to a warrant for her execution, out of all which, notwithſtanding, God in his infinite mercy miraculouſly delivered her.

Her hard uſage.

Her infinite dangers.

Thus I have given you a ſmall taſte of her troubles, in all which as the difficulties were almoſt inevitable, ſo her patience was altogether incomparable, neither though by meanes of King *Phillip* (mediating for her in her troubles,) though her libertie was the greater, were her feares any whit the leſſe all the time of her ſiſters raigne, to the end of which I will come as briefly as I can.

Her great patience.

King *Phillip* favoureth the Lady *Elizabeth.*

A great rumor ran through the Land that the Queene was with child by King *Philip*, and the time of her reckoning being come, it was given forth ſhe was brought to bed of a ſonne,

An impoſterous birth.

and ſuch an one as it was ſuſpected was ready prepared, of which *Philip* being informed, he would not depart the chamber at the time of her delivery, by which meanes the plot tooke no effect, yet this young heyre was ſo voyced abroad that the Bells rung merrily in *London*, and great triumphs were made at *Antwarpe* and other places: ſome ſaid ſhee never conceived at all, others gave out that ſhee was with child, but the Abortive miſcaried, others reported ſhe had onely a Timpany, and ſome that it was onely rumoured for policie: The truth is King *Philip* ſeeing himſelfe fruſtrate of an heyre, upon the foureteenth of *September* tooke leave of the Queene, and went over to viſit his father the Emperour, and to take poſſeſſion of the *Low Countries*, to her great griefe, whom (as many were of opinion) he but little affected, ſtaying there a yeare and ſix moneths: And after at his returne backe he was met by the Queene at *Dover*, and thence brought through *London* with as great ſtate and ſolemnitie as at a Coronation.

King *Phillip* diſcovereth the plot.

Triumphs for the ſuppoſed heyre.

King *Phillips* departure out of the Land.

His returne.

It is obſerved that Queene *Maries* raigne was the ſhorteſt of all Kings ſince the Conqueſt (ſave *Richard* the third, and that more Chriſtian blood was ſpilt in that ſmall time then had beene (in caſe of Religion) in any one Kings raignes ſince *Lucius* the firſt eſtabliſher of Chriſtianitie in *England*. In the latter end of her raigne *Callis* was loſt, which two

Obſervations concerning Queene *Maries* raigne.

Callis loſt.

two hundred and eleven yeares had belonged to the Crowne of *England*: It was first won by *Edward* the third, (the eleveth King from *William* the Conqueter) who had beſieged it ſome few moneths, it was loſt by *Mary*, being the eleventh from *Edward*, in eight dayes which when ſhe heard, ſhee ſayd; *The loſſe of Callis is written in my heart, and therein may be read, when my body ſhall be diſſected.*

Her conception fayling, great dearth in the Land raigning, much harme done by thunders on ſhoare, and by fire on her Royall Fleete by Sea, home troubles, forreigne loſſes, King *Philips* abſence, and unkindneſſe. Theſe with other diſcontents brought her into a burning Feaver, of which ſhee dyed at Saint *Iames* neare *Weſtminſter* the ſeventeenth of *November*, *Anno*. 1558. after ſhe had raigned five yeares foure moneths and eleven dayes, having lived forty two yeares, nine moneths, and ſix dayes, and lyeth buried in a Chappell in the Minſter of Saint *Peters*, without any monument or other remembrance.

The death of Queene *Mary*.

The ſame day that Queene *Mary* dyed, the Lady *Elizabeth* in the twentie fourth yeare, ſecond moneth, and tenth day of her age remooved from *Hatfield* to the *Charterhouſe*, from whence ſhe was royally attended to the *Tower*, and the foureteenth of the ſame moneth paſſed from thence through the City of *London* towards *Weſtminſter*: I omit the ſtate-

Lady *Elizabeth* proclaymed.

Her Coronation.

ly Pagents and presented in the way to this her inaguration (which would aske a large expression) to conclude the next day following being the fifteenth shee was with all solemnitie annointed and crowned.

How the state stood in the beginning of her raigne.

I proceede with the beginning of her raigne; when the state was not onely much weakned but greatly afflicted, having many enemies and few friends, notwithstanding with a dauntlesse and heroick spirit shee exposed the most potent *Philip* King of *Spaine* and of the *Low Countries* her brother in Law, upon the installing his great Grandfather *Ferdinando*, whose daughter *Katherine* (by the Popes authoritie had beene before espowsed to two naturall brothers, Prince *Arthur* and *Henry*, so he likewise by the like dispensation endeavoured to marry with two sisters, first *Mary* and after *Elizabeth*: but maugre all the dangers depending upon her deniall, abhorring in her chaste reservations any such incestuous contract, though hee pretended the connivence at least, if not the full approbation of the sea of *Rome*, by refusing the match made him her publick and professed enemy, which after broake out into defiance, and the publication of open wars.

King *Phillip* a suiter to marry Queene *Elizabeth.*

A second observable thing was, that the *French* King *Henry* the second, having married his sonne *Francis* the *Dolphin* to *Mary* Queene of *Scotland*, (mooved by the house

of

of *Guiſe*) had interlaced the Armes of *England* with thoſe of *Scotland*, proclayming *Mary* his Queene, and wife the indubitate heyre to the Crowne of *England*, alleadging for their colour that *Elizabeth*, in regard ſhe ſtood at that time convicted by the Pope of hereſie was uncapable of the Royall Crowne and dignitie: thus animated by the *Guiſians*, they ſent their Armies into *Scotland* with a conſtant aſſurance that as ſoone as *Scotland* was but entred, *England* was as good as conquered: in ſo much that *Sebaſtianus Marteguinus* a young man of the family of *Luxenburg* having the command of a thouſand foote could hardly be diſwaded from ſubduing *England* firſt, and then to retire himſelfe for his pleaſure into *Scotland* after.

Great preparation of the *French* to invade *England*.

A weake ground to ſupport ſo great a title.

Sebaſtian Marteguinus two forward.

Thus we ſee her Majeſtie not onely threatned, but ready to bee invaded on all ſides by three puiſſant and ſpleenefull enemies, *Spaine*, *France* and *Scotland*: The ſtate by her predeceſſours *Edward* and *Mary* mightily diſtracted, and much indebted, the treaſure quite exhauſted, the Frontier towne of *Barwaick* lying unfortified; *Callis* the laſt yeare of her ſiſter diſhonorably loſt. Her ſubjects in Religion divided, her kingdome without ſtrength naked of Souldiers, and unfurniſht of Armour: notwithſtanding all which defects, difficulties and incombrances, ſhe manage all her affaires with that prudence and maſculine

Spaine, France and *Scotland* combine againſt Queen *Elizabeth*.

Her debilities.

masculine ſpirit that manger King *Philip* who had then the entire government of the *Low Countries*, ſhee furniſht her kingdome with Armour and ammunition out of *Germany*, provided herſelfe of tormentary Engines fit for warre; cauſed Braſſe and Iron Ordinance to be caſt, Calievers and Muſquets to be prepared, Gunpouder before fetcht from forraigne Countries to bee made at home, ſtrengthned *Barwick*, then weake and undefenſible, built a ſtrong and well accommodated Navie, fortified all her Ports and Havens, bred and incouraged noble and brave ſpirits, making them fit for action, ſo that in a ſhort ſeaſon before her great enemies were well aware, ſhe was not onely able to maintaine a defenſive but make an offenſive warre, being ever as ready to maintaine the cauſes of others oppreſſed, as to ſupport her owne ingaged.

Her prudent preparations.

I paſſe to the fourth yeare of her raigne in which *Arthur Poole*, with his brothers deſcended from *George* Duke of *Clarens*, confederred with one *Anthony Forteſcue*, who had married their ſiſter; theſe conſpired with the Duke of *Guiſe*, to bring over an Army into *Wales*, and there to proclaime the Scottiſh *Mary* Queene of *England*; then was ſent abroad the thundring Bull of Pope *Pius Quintus* which *Ipſo facto* depoſed Queene *Elizabeth*, and infranchiſed all her ſubjects quitting them from their allegeance; this was the firſt anima-

Arthur Poole incouraged by the *Guiſians*, *&c.*

New invaſions threatned.

The Bull of Pope *Pius Quintus*.

animating and giving life to the insurrection in the North, first set on foot by the Earles of *Northumberland* and *Westmerland*, into which the Duke of *Norfolke* that noble gentleman, deluded with vaine hopes was so farre ingaged that it cost him his head; but all this great conjuration was both prudently and politickly prevented.

A rebellion in the North.

For it was so projected by the enemy, that if the two Earles Forces joyning with the Dukes could have beene brought to one head in any convenient place of the Land, one Army was appointed to run from *Ireland*, another the Duke *D'alva* was to send out of the *Low Countries* to seaze upon the person of the Queene, subvert the state, supplant the Religion, and to despose of the Crowne and kingdome at their pleasure, all this was cast but not compast; so by them proposed, but by God Almightie otherwise dispos'd, yet this royall virago notwithstanding their menaces rested unmoved at all these devillish plots being no whit daunted.

Duke *D'Alva*

Man purposeth, God disposeth.

After these *Leonard Dakers* second sonne to *William L. Dakers* of *Gellesland*, after hee had given his faith to the Queene for the suppressing of these troubles in the North, and having tooke leave of her Majestie to that seeming purpose made a contract with those rebells first attempting to kill the Lord *Scroope*, and the Bishop of *Carlile*, but fayling

Dakers revolt from the Queene.

Bakers Forces routed by the Lord *Hunsden*

in his project tooke *Graſtocke* Caſtle with *Naworth* Caſtle and others fortifying them, but the noble Lord *Hunſden* with the trained Souldiers of *Barwick*, met with him by the River of *Geli*, and rowted his people, who fled into *Scotland*, and thence into the *Low Countries*, and after dyed miſerably at *Lovaine*.

Commotions in *Ireland*.

After this were divers commotions raiſed in *Ireland*, but ſuppreſſed by the Earle of *Ormond*, the King of *Spaine* never ceaſing with his Miniſters and agents to moleſt her Majeſtie in all places, and upon all occaſions; he firſt pretended the deliverance of the *Scotch* Queene, but Duke *D'alva* being then his Generall in the *Low Countries* diſſwaded him from that enterpriſe, by reaſon of her former marriage with the *French* King, alledging that when *England* was firſt invaded, and then conquered, which they preſumed was to bee as ſoone atchieved as attempted, it would rather fall to the *French* then the *Spaniard*, yet they concluded that they ſhould never bee peaceably poſſeſt of the *Low Countries* till they had *England* in their poſſeſſion; which to compaſſe they thought it beſt to beginne with *Ireland*, but after ſome vaine attempts not anſwering their hopes, and many preparations which they kept ſmothered all, in the yeare eightie eight burſt out into flame and combuſtion.

Spaniſh Plots.

Eighty eight.

In

In the interim were divers domeſtick conſpiracies diſcovered, in which were ingaged *Thomas Standly* and *Edward* his brother the younger ſonnes of the Earle of *Darby*; in this were intereſſed *Thomas Gerard*, *Hall*, and *Rolſbone*, a Pentioner to the Queene, who was the firſt that diſcloſed the diſſigne: Sir *Henry Percy* made another attempt to the like purpoſe, upon condition that his brother the Earle of *Northumberland* might bee delivered out of *Scotland*, where he ſheltered himſelfe; his aſſotiates were *Powell Sanford*, a Gentleman pentioner, and one *Owen*, a ſervant to the Earle of *Arundell*; about this buſineſſe were committed the Earles of *Arundell* and *Southampton*, the Lords *Lumlee* and *Cobham*, *&c.*

Domeſtick conſpiracies.

Diſcovered.

Prevented.

Afrer theſe in the yeare 1576. *Don Iohn* of *Auſtria* brother to *Phillip* king of *Spaine*, much tumored with the honour purchaſed in that incomparable Sea fight againſt the *Turke*, commonly called the battaile of *Lepanto*, in which he had beene chiefe Generall, and now being made Governour of the *Low Countries*, conceiving that poore title too narrow to limit his unbounded aymes, begins to caſt divers projects how firſt by releaſing, and after marrying the Queene of *Scots*, to poſſeſſe himſelfe of the two Crownes of *England* and *Scotland*, but King *Phillip* unwilling the younger brother ſhould parallell the elder, either in ſtile or ſtate, and reſerving *England* as a dain-

Don Iohn of *Auſtria* aymes at the Crowne of *England* and *Scotland*.

One brother croſſeth the other.

tie morsell to relish his owne pallate, would neither afford him countenance nor assistance, though to that purpose he was earnestly sollicited by one *Escovedus* sent by him out of the *Neathertands* into *Spaine*; but being slightly put off by *Peresius*, Secretary to the *Catholicke* King, yet secretly and subtilly did *Don Iohn* negotiate this businesse, labouring to have in his intire possession, all the havens of *Biskey* where a Navie might bee prepared there to make their randevoues, ready at all opportunitie to invade *England*; deepely dissembling all that while with Queene *Elizabeth*, under the colour of soliciting a perpetuall peace, which jugling was first discovered by the Prince of *Orange*; and shee finding it to bee true, concluded a league with the *Low Countries*, with a promise of mutuall ayde one to another, which soever should bee first distressed: soone after *Don Iohn* in the height of his hopes and prime of his age expired, some thinke by poyson, others of the Plague, others of griefe, to be so slighted by the King his brother, after he successively had aymed at the kingdome of *Funis*, where *Guleta* in *Affrick* was left to his great dishonour.

England aymed at by all.

The death of *Don Iohn.*

I cannot hereomit the trayterous attempts of captaine *Thomas Stukeley*, who after he had rioted his whole estate here in *England* went over into *Ireland*, and there having projected with some *Romists*, went thence into *Italy*, where

Captaine *Thomas Stukeley.*

where by his great ostentations and bragges, he got admittance into the presence of Pope *Pius quintus*; whom by his insinuation hee made constantly beleeve that with a small Band of *Italian* Souldiers he would not onely expell all the *English* out of *Ireland*, but bring it under the principalitie of *Rome*, burning the Queenes Navy, &c. but Pope *Pius* dying before ought was concluded; he then importuned his successour *Gregory* the thirteenth who hearkned unto him upon promise to make *James Beulampagno* (who went under the name of the Popes bastard, and was a little before made *Marquesse of Vineola*) King of *Ireland*; *Stukeley* also should be honored with the titles of Marquesse of *Lageu*, Earle of *Wexford* and *Caterlogh*, Vicount of *Morough*, and Baron of *Kesse*; all these things concluded, *Stukeley* was made generall of eight hundred *Italian* Souldiers who were stipendaries to the king of *Spaine*. But *Stukeley* arriving with his army in *Portugall*, and entering the mouth of *Tagus* found there *Sebastian* the young King (before sollicited by *Mahomet* the sonne of *Abdela* King of *Fesse* (prepared for the *African* warres, which King so farre perswaded and prevailed with *Stukeley* that he associated him with his *Italians* into *Mauritania*, and was slaine in that great battaile of *Alcazer*, where dyed with him that day three Kings; *Sebastian*, *Mahomet*, and *Abdal Melech*:

Brave boasts.

Tempting titles.

Stukeley slaine in the great battaile of *Alcaz.*

by *Sebastians* death the King of *Spaine* altered his purpose, for the present invading *England* to possesse himselfe of the Crowne of *Portugall*, and his pretended invasion did not discover it selfe till the yeare eightie eight.

Nicolas Saunders a pestilent Traytor.

Notwithstanding the death of *Stukeley*, new troubles were rayſed in *Ireland* by one *Nicolas Saunders*, a pestilent Traytor; whose pen and tongue were most maliciously saucie against her sacred Majestie, who in his contumelious Libells neyther spared the Queenes mother dead, nor the daughter living; hee having purchased a consecrated Banner landed amongst the Rebells, with power *Legantine*, whether also was sent one *Sam. Iosephus* with seven hundred *Italians* and *Spaniards* to joyne with the revolted Earle of *Desmond* his brother *Fitsmoris* and others, but in small processe after much effusion of blood on both sides the Earle dyed miserably, and *Saunders* mad.

Sam. Iosephus.

The unpittied death of the rebells.

To passe over the Treason of *Sommervele*, and his father in Law *Arderne*, in which the young man animated by the *Iesuits* drew his sword in the Court to have slaine the Queen: as also the conspiracie of *Thomas* Lord *Paget*, *Francis Throgmorton*, *Charles Arundell*, with divers noble gentlemen, drawne into the suspition of horrible undertaking; as *Henry* Earle of *Northumberland*, *Phillip* Earle of *Arundell*, *Henry Howard*, brother to the Duke of *Norfolke*, which drew themselves into question of their loy-

Divers other conspirators.

loyaltie by their severall commitments.

Monstrous also and unmanly were the projections of *Bernardinus Mendoza*, Embassadour here for the Catholick King, who most perfidiously and against the Lawes of kingdomes and nations, during his residence here, conspired against the life of her sacred Majestie, not onely hiring Ruffaines and debosht malecontents to that purpose, but even seeking to corrupt her Mayds of Honour next about her, which though proved against him, yet she suffered him to depart her presence, gently admonisht but no way disgraced, but stung in his owne conscience hee soone after basely and shamefully as a man branded with all infamies stole out of the Land.

Bernardinus Mendoza base proceeding.

The like machinations were hatched by *Cardinall Alan Engle-field* and *Rosse*, both against her person and Provinces, being all her naturall subjects, as also the *Hispanised* and *Italionated* Doctor *Parry* made up out of *Spaines* pollicie and *Italies* poyson, who notwithstanding her Majestie had pardoned his life forfeit for burglary, and after received him to grace, and vouchsafing him her presence was armed with a Pistoll to have slaine her in her Garden.

Cardinall *Alan* and others

Doctor *Parry*.

Concerning the foureteene Traytors I will onely give you their names, whose Iesuiticall plots began in one savadge, whom report gave out to bee *Filius populi*, a Bastard being

The foureteene traytors.

being (as he sayd) perswaded to that treason by *Gilbert Gifford* and one *Hodstone*, Priests, that (being begot in her) was seconded by *Anthony Buckington*, incorporated into that bloody action by *Ballard* Priest, to these were consiatinated *Edward Winsore* a young Gentleman, *Thomas Salsbury* of an ancient house in *Denbigh-shire*, *Charles Filney*, a young heyre, and the sole hope of his Family, Pentioner to the Queene, *Obediot Fitchburne* of *Hamshiere*, *Edward Abenton*, whose father was Cofferer, *Robert Gage* of *Surry*, *John Traverse*, *John Charnock* of *Lancashiere* Gentlemen, *John Iones*, whose father had beene Queene *Maries* Taylor, *Henry Dunne* a Clearke of the first fruits Office, and *Barowell* an *Irish* Gentleman, who of all the rest was onely knowne to her Majestie.

Queene *Elizabeths* confidence in the Almightie.

One thing I cannot here forget to observe her great magnanimitie and confidence in the Almightie, when this conspiracie was knowne unto her, notwithstanding all these lay lurking about the Citie to waite their best opportunitie, yet shee not forbearing to shew her selfe abroad, and living then at *Richmond*, and walking to take the Ayre upon the greene before the Court gate she espyed *Barowell*, and taking speciall notice of him as one that had vowed her death, though she saw him armed to the like purpose, she went towards him, when suddenly turning her selfe to

Sir

Sir *Christopher Hatton* and the reſt of the Lords ſhe ſayd, am not I well guarded thinke you my Lords, who conducting mee abroad if I ſhould bee injured or aſſaulted have not one Sword amongſt you all to defend me? then looking earneſtly upon *Barnwell* ſayd unto him; but here is a Gentleman I ſee who walkes better armed; this done ſhee retired her ſelfe, and thus much *Barnwell* the ſame night told to the reſt of the conſpirators, whom the devill had ſo blinded that they perceived not by that, their plot to be diſcloſed: all the uſe they made of it was to ſay, how eaſily might ſhee then have beene diſpatched if more of us had beene then preſent; but to come to their ends, they were all apprehended, committed, convicted and condemned, and on the twentieth of *September* in *Lincolnes Inne* fields hang'd and quartered.

A rare ſpirit in a Princeſſe

The death of the foureteen Traytors.

In the yeare 1567. *L' Aubeſpineus* the *French* Embaſſadour, a man wholly ingaged into the *Guiſian* faction, was no leſſe turbulent then *Bernard Mendoza* the *Spaniard*, he by his Secretary *Trappius* and others daily undermining the State, and inſidiating the Queenes perſon, dealt with a Gentleman cald *William Stafford*, whoſe mother was of the Queenes Bedchamber, who promiſed him wonders both from the *Guiſians*, and the King of *Spaine*, if hee would undertake to kill the Queene, which confeſſed by *Stafford*, and being palpa-

The *French* Embaſſador.

bly proved against him he excused all his proditory underminings with the priviledge of his place.

The *Spanish* Armado.

Next was the great preparation of the *Spanish Armado*, stiled by the Pope *the Navy invincible*, provided with infinite care, and accommodated with inestimable cost, which till it was discovered upon the Seas, was not knowne to be ready for action, by reason that the Duke of *Parma* at that time continued his dissembled treatise of peace, and had *Deligates* then in *England* with commission to the same purpose; but their supposed invincibilitie being really vanquisht and their great *Armado* most of it sunke, and the rest destitute and scattered, yet the beaten and baffled *Spaniard*, seeing hee could neither indanger her Land, nor damage her life, by force, set his Engines on worke to undermine them by fraud, and though in that great and invaluable losse sustained in the perishing of his Navie; when his Coffers were almost quite exhausted, yet could they offord fiftie thousand crownes (promist, though not payd downe, to corrupt Doctor *Lopez* a Iew borne, and one of her sworne Phisitions to take away her life, by poysonous confection; the easilier to bee done because hee was one in whose fidelitie shee much trusted, which the avaritious wretch (whose motto was *Quid dabitis*) undertaking, was like a perfidious Tray-

The Navie stiled invincible defeated.

Doctor *Lopes* his treason.

Traytour ſoone after drawne, hangd, and quarterd. His death.

Let me not here forget the Campe at *Tilbery* in which her Majeſtie was in perſon, and that if the *Spaniard* had prevailed by Sea to have given him battaile by land, appearing in the head of her Troopes, and incouraging her Souldiers, habited like an *Amazonian* Queene, Buskind and plumed, having a golden Truncheon, Gantlet, and Gorget; Armes ſufficient to expreſſe her high and magnanimous ſpirit, who when ſhe underſtood the proud enemie was utterly defeated, and that her *Engliſh* ſoyle was too hot for any invaders to tread upon, ſhe diſſolved her Campe. And to ſhew how much ſhe vilefied their former undertakings, and how little ſhe feared what they might attempt thence after; the very next yeare following ſhee ſent an Army into *Portugall*, invading the invaders, and braving her much daunted enemy even in his owne dominions. Her Majeſties deportment in the Campe at *Tilbury*. The next yeare ſhe aſſaulted *Lyſbone*.

I conclude all her miraculous preſervations with that of *Edward Squire*, one belonging to the Queenes ſtable; who being in *Spaine* received from one *Walpoole* a Ieſuite, a ſtrong and mortiferous confection in a bladder, to poyſon the Pummell of her Saddle, who after his returne wayting his opportunitie, and by reaſon of his place and former acquaintance not being ſuſpected, when her Majeſtie was The treaſon of *Edward Squire*.

to take horſe, he came openly with a ſmiling countenance in the preſence of many, and having prickt the bladder wearing a thicke tan'd glove clapt his hand upon the Pummell of the Saddle, and with a chearefull voyce ſayd, *God ſave the Queene*, wherein it pleaſed God (as mine author ſaith) to take his word not his meaning; for by Gods great providence neither in mounting nor alighting, nor all the way ſhe rode ſhee once touched the Pummell. For which attempt he by his voluntary confeſſion was convicted and condemned.

A miraculous preſervation.

Thus have I deſcribed unto you a Veſtall for virginitie, a Mirrour of Majeſtie, no leſſe celebrated for religious pietie, then regall dignitie; with no afflictions afrighted, no diſaſters daunted: to her friends a mother, her foes a terrour, maliciouſly purſued, miraculouſly preſerved, of women the wonder, of Princeſſe, the Paravant, *Elizabeth*.

A Character of Queene *Elizabeth*.

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Excusing the Compositor, who received this Coppy in a difficult and unacquainted hand, and the Corrector who could not bee alwayes ready in regard of some necessary imployments; I intreate the generous Reader to take notice of these Errata following, and to rectifie them in his reading after this manner,

FOr *Geinni*, reade *Gemini* Page 8. for *first* r. *seven* p. 14. for *Bethalmi* r. *Bethulia* p. 20. for *moved* r. *mooned* p. 94. for *sons* r. *sons* p. 98. for *terores* r. *terores* p. 99. for *orbes* r. *orbis* p. 114. for *Aterpegita* r. *Areopagitæ* p. 117 for *for* r. *from* p. 122. for *Arcadia* r. *Modin* p. 124. for *Urunia* r. *Urania*, for *Ilpineus* r. *Elpideus* p. 130. *and so through the whole history, for effeminacy, Effermincy* p. 128 for *possion* r. *possession* p. 170. for *Lady Boue* r. *Boua* p. 174. for *wort* r. *Court*, p. 191. for *exposed* r. *opposed*, for *armed* r. *armed* p. 202. for *Funis* r. *Tunis*. for *lest* r. *lost* p. 204. for *wepford* r. *wexford* p. 205. for *Rachington* r. *Babington* p. 208 for *Coulatinated* r. *concatinated*, ibid. for *filuer* r. *Tyluer*, ibid, for *Eichburne* r. *Tichburne*, for *Barnwell* r. *Barwell* ibid. &c.

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